

TO
THE VERY

Generous, Ingenuous, and
hopefull yong Gentleman,

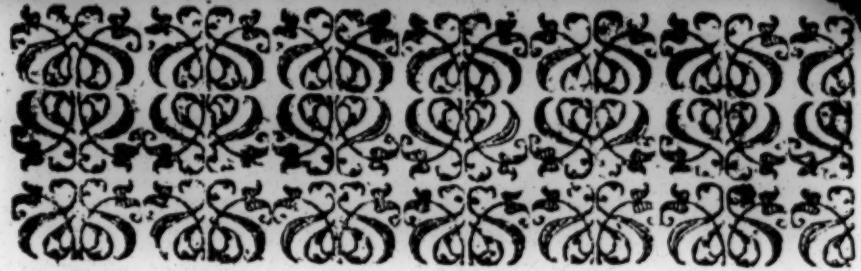
Master GEORGE DIGBY,

*Sonne and heire to the right Honourable
Sir John Digby, Knight, Vice-chamber-
laine of his Maiesties most hono-
rable House-hold.*

JOHN LEECH dedicateth this little
Booke, as a testimony of his ancient and
reuerend loue to the honourable Father, who
*was sometime his Scholer, and also of his singular
hope of excellent parts in the
son, now already sprouting
in his tender age.*

Beseeching Almighty God to protect, pre-
serue, and prosper them both, blessing them with those
gifts and vertues that may make them honourable
in earth, and filling their hearts with all
spirituall graces that may make
them eternally blessed
in Heauen.





Doctissimo multisque nomi-
nibus reuerendo viro, insigni
literarum patrono, Roberto
Johnson Lecestriae Archi-
diacono, &c.

Salutem in Christo plurimam.



ON ignoro (reuerende vir) quanto
tu olim studio flagrara; quam pio af-
fectu animatus eras, quam liberali in-
genio preeditus, ad bonarum literarum
scientiam et cognitionem promoven-
dam. Hinc ego tunc conjecturam feci
non inanem, fore aliquando ut à præ-
daris illis verèq; ingenuis cogitationi-
bus tuis emanaret tandem opus aliquod egregium tum ad ec-
clesiæ utilitatem tum ad reip: emolumentum. Pullulauit pro-
tegèdò jam tum generosum illud propositum tuum, quod mul-
tis jam ab hinc annis intelligo plenè suam assecutum esse ma-
nritatem, cum tuis sumptibus extructa sunt illa duo splendi-
da gymnaſia, alterum Uppingamia, alterum Okamia in Rut-
landia vestrâ. Opus certè Deo opt: max: gratissimum reip: et
ecclesiæ utilissimum, et ad laudes tuas apud omnem posterita-
tem merito celebrandas illustrissimum. Utinam etiam ad imi-
tationem apud eos qui te et honoribus, et rerum affluentia su-
perant calcar existat acutissimum.

Memini

Memini porro primis illis pœne temporibus nostræ consuetudinis, quam serio mihi author extitisti, ut Dialogos aliquot in puerorum gratiam exararem, idq; pingui (ut aiunt) Miuerâ præstisti, quibus in omnes aut plerasq; certe regulas Syntaxos praxin aliquam complexus sim. Deinde tuo bortatu exitatus questiunculas quasdam Grammaticales indiscipulorum meorum gratiam elucubraui, quas in exiguum libellum congestas aliquot ab hinc annis, unâ cum Dialogis illis in publicum prodire passus sum. Hunc libellum posse intellexi p̄s quibusdam ludimagistris et gratum esse et mediocriter probari, pro ut ego ipse pueris tenellis utilem esse plane expertus eram, Ac uniuersò horum librorum numero pauces annis absumpto, egerunt inecum viri, quidam non indocti, quibus tute ipse bortator accessisti, ut alia quedam adiicerem quæ pueris scirem utilia fore non erat mihi molesta petitio. Imò summa lœtitia exultabam, ullos labores meos, ullam operam aut industriam viris bonis gratam aut iucundam extitisse.

Aggressus sum igitur, librum de integro recognoui descripsi rursum omnia adiectis exemplis cum interpretatione vernacula, eorum multa planius elucidavi, interpretationem vernaculaam exemplorum addidi quibus destituta erant multa in Syntaxi anglicæ grammaticæ quod tute ipse suadebas etiam adverbiorum et coniunctionum, excerpti multas observationes tum ex grammaticâ latinâ tum ex alijs authoribus pueris utilissimis, in declinationes nominum, coniugationes verborum, et reliquas orationis partes. Sed cum intellexi Typographum libellum in maiorem exurgere molem animadvertisse neq; satis sitò venalem existimare atq; idcirco ægre fore adductum prelo subiçere.

Coactus sum multa revellere et amputare, et librum in angustiorem circuitum redigere, eaq; formâ in manus ipsius tradere, qua nunc prodibit. Hæc autem omnia quæ tuæ dignitati jure debori agnisco, si tibi gratia si puerulis qui in tuis splendidis gymnasijs, vel alijs huiusmodi ubicunq; institu-

utur utilia fore intellexero, nihil est quod mibi vel ad vota optatius vel ad alacritatem iucundius, vel ad laudem uberioris accidere posse arbitrabor.

Bene vale in Christo (vir ornatissime) cui ego beatam senectutem, longam viam incoluntatem, eternam pacem, pietatis fructum, atque in sanctis tuis cogitationibus christianaeq; charitatis operibus successum felicissimum, solidamque coniunctionem praecor et ex opto per Iesum Christum.

Tibi omni obseruantiâ

& amore devotus.

Johannes Leech.



To the friendly Reader.



S I haue tried by long experience, with what difficultie in long time of teaching the most children are brought to vnderstand the iudiments of Grammar in the Booke called the Accidence, appoynted by authority to be taught; So I finde it generally true, that men of learning being teachers, are hardly drawne to endure the tediousnesse of the labour that must be vsed therein, in so low a degrce of teaching, by meanes whereof the most children ha^{ving} onely learned to read and say the booke by heart, are commonly put forward to construction of some Latine booke, before they can rightly discerne of any part of speech, or any thing belonging vnto them, onely repeating the words of the Accidence, but vnderstanding very little. And by this meanes many young schollers spend much time vnprofitably, without benefit to themselves or credite to their teacheis. The laboure hereby being tedious and vnpleasant both to master and scholler: in regard whereof my selfe hauing long since framed a little Booke of Grammar questions for the helpe of mine owne Scholers, containing the substance of the Accidence, I was willing some ten

or

or twelve yeares since to publish the same, knowing by mine owne experience that the learning of it might ease both Maister and Scholler. Now vnderstanding long since that all the Bookes which were then printed were gone within a very few yeares, and being also requested by some very good friends to alter and adde some things vnto the Booke, I haue reviewed it & writ it out againe, adding diuers examples that were needfull, and enlarging them for the better vnderstanding of the yong Scoller. I haue also added diuers obseruacions and questions that were wanting in the former booke, and had collected and done diuers things els, as I was requested by some friends and learned Scholemasters, which I would willingly should also haue bin inserted, for the helpe not onely of the yonger schollers, but also for such as had made some further proceeding: But perceiving the Printers doubting the colde sale of the Booke if it were so much enlarged, leauing out many of those thinges I was content to let it passe in this manner, yet being as it is, if my experience in fortie yeares teaching haue brought me any iudgement, I dare affirme that a Scholler shall more profit by diligent learning, and vse of this Booke, together with the accidence, in one yeaare, then by the common manner of teaching in two yeares at the least. And so leauing all to the triall and judgement of such as shall read or vse the Booke, and commanding the successe vnto the Lord, I take my leaue.

Thine in the Lord

John Leech.



The former part of Grammar questions.

What booke is the Accidence ?
The first booke which we vse to
learne, to teach vs the groundes, and
principles of Grammar.

What is Grammar ?
Grammar is an Art which teacheth
the right, and true order of speech.

What meane you by speech ?
Speech is the wordes that men speake one to
another.

What call yee wordes ?
Every word is a part of speech.

How many parts of speech be there ?

Our Accidence nameth eyght :

Which be they ?
Noun, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle,
Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection.
Betheare but eyght wordes in the world to be spo-
ken ?

Yes, there be many thousands of wordes.
Why doe you say there be but eyght partes of
speech, seeing every word is a part of speech ?

Because all wordes that can be spoken, may be
called by some of thysse eyght names.

Tell how ?
Every word is either a Noun, or a Pronoune,
or a Verbe, or a Participle: or els an Aduerbe,
or

The former part of

or a coniunction, or a Preposition, or an Inter-
fection.

What difference is betweene the parts of speach?

They differ in two respects.

Which is the first difference betweene the parts
of speach?

These four, Noun, Pronoun, Verbe, Par-
ticle, be declined: and these four, Aduerbe,
Coniunction, Preposition, Interjection, be vnde-
clined.

What meane you by declined?

Declining is the varying, and changing of a
word from his first termination, into other termi-
nations, a word which cannot bee so changed, is
sayd to be vndeclined.

What meane you by a termination?

The ending of a word in the last syllable, or let-
ter.

Which is the second difference of the partes of
speach.

In Nounes, Pronounes, Verbes, and Par-
ticles, bee two numbers: In the other four
parts of speach, there is no number.

Which be the two numbers?

The singular number which speaketh but of
one, as lapis a stone, lego I read.

The plurall number which speaketh of moe then
one, as lapides stones, legimus we read.

Of a Noun.

What word call ye a noun?

A noun is a word that betokneth the name of
a thing, as manus a hand, domus a house, bonitas
goodnesse.

How many sorts of nounes be there?

Two, a noun substantiue, & a noun Adiectiue.
which

Grammar questions.

Whiche call ye a noune Substantiue?

A noune Substantiue, is the name of a thing that may be fully vnderstode of it selfe, without the helpe of another word toynd with it.

How will ye know, when it may be fully vnderstode of it selfe?

If I may fitly put a or the before it, or if I cannot fitly toyne this word (thing) vnto it, then it may be vnderstood of it selfe, and then it is a substantiue.

Give me an example.

Domus a house, liber a booke, vrb s the citie.

What call ye a noune Adjective.

A noune Adiectiue is the name of a thing that cannot be fully vnderstood of it selfe without the helpe of another word toynd with it: as Bonus good, pulcher fayre, felix happy.

Doe yee not know what I meane, when I say, good, or faire, or happy.

Yea, but I know not what thing you well call good, or fayre or happy, except you toyne another word withall, as liber bonus a good booke, equus pulcher a fayre horse.

By what speciall marke, can ye know a noune Adiectiue?

If I may fitly put this word thing vnto it, it is an Adiectiue, as a good thing, a fayre thing.

How many sorts of Substantiues be there?

Two, a noune { proper,

Substantiue. { common or appellatiue.

What call ye anoune Substantiue proper?

That which belongeth properly to one thing, or person.

How many sorts of proper names be there?

Ten, sive of the male kind, and sive of the female kind,

The former part of
kind.

Which be the proper names of the male kind ?

The proper name of a } God,
 } Man,
 } Wind,
 } A floud or riuet
 } Mouth.

And these be the masculine gender.

Which be the proper names of the female kind

The proper name of a } Goddesse,
 } Woman,
 } Cittie,
 } Countrey,
 } Iland,

And these be the feminine gender, except a
few names of Cities.

What call ye a common noun ?

Every other Substantive, which is the name
of all things of that sort, called also a noun Appellative, as a man, a house, a cittie.

What speciall things belong to a noun ?

Thre, case, gender, declension, & to some nouns
also, comparison.

What call ye a case ?

Every severall termination of a noun.

How many cases be there ?

Six, the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative,
the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Which is the nominative case ?

The first word of a perfect noun.

Where must the nominative case be placed ?

The nominative case in due order of speach, is set
before the verbe, as Magister docet the Master tea-
cheth.

Grammar questions.

To what question doth it answere?

To the question *who* or *what*, as the question
who teacheth, the answere, the Maister.

How know ye the Genitive case?

By the signe of, as *doctrina Magistri*, the learning
of the Maister.

To what question doth it answere?

To the question *whose* or *whereof*: as the question
whose learning, answere, the Maisters, or of the
Maister.

How know ye the Dative case?

By the signe *to*, as *Do librum magistro*, I giue
a booke to the Maister.

To what question doth it answere?

To the question *to whom* or *to what*, as the question
to whom giue you, answere, to the Maister.

How know ye the accusatiue case?

The Accusatiue case in due order of speach fol-
loweth the verbe, as *Amo magistrum*, I loue the
Maister.

To what question doth it answere?

To the question *whom* or *what*, as the question
whom loue I, answere, the Maister.

How know ye the Vocatiue case?

In the Vocatiue case we call or speake to one,
as *O Magister O Maister*.

How know ye the Ablatiue case?

Sometime by some preposition toynd with him,
as *de magistro* of the Maister, *coram magistro*, be-
fore the Maister, and sometime by his signes.

Which be the signes of the Ablatiue case?

In, With, Through, For, From, as also *By* and *Then*, af-
ter a word of the comparatiue degree.

Genders.

What call ye a gender?

The former part of

A gender is the difference of the sex, whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or the female, that is the he, or the she.

How many genders be there?

Properly but three, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter, the rest bee compounded of these three.

How many genders hath your Accidence?

Seauen, the masculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, the doubtfull and the epicene.

How are the genders distinguished?

By the Article.

What call you an Article?

The marke that noteth the gender.

How many Articles be there?

Three, hic, hæc, hoc.

Which is the Article of the masculine?

Hic, as hic vir a man.

Of the feminine.

Hæc, as hæc mulier a woman.

Of the neuter.

Hoc as hoc saxum a stone.

Of the common of two.

Hic & hæc, as hic & hæc parens a father or mother.

Of the common of three.

Hic hæc & hoc, as hic hæc & hoc fælix happy, hic & hæc leuis & hoc leve light.

Which is the article of the doubtfull gender?

Hic vel hæc, as hic vel hæc dies a day.

Some toyne this with the common of two.

Which is the article of the Epicene gender?

The Epicene is not properly a gender, nor hath a proper article.

What is meant by the Epicene gender?

That

Grammar questions.

That which vnder one article hic or hæc signifieth both the male, and the female, that is, the he, and the shee, in the names of wild beastes, fowles, and fishes.

Shew how?

Hic passer a sparrow, the he and the shee.

Hæc aquila an Eagle, the he and the shee.

How is a noun Substantive declined?

Either with one article, as hic magister a Master, or els with two at the most, as hic & hæc parentes a father or mother.

How is an Adjective declined?

Either with three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum, or els with three articles, as hic hæc & hoc fælix happy, or as hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste sad.

Declensions.

VVhat call ye a Declension?

A declension is the varying or changing of a Noun into diuers terminations, which be called cases.

How many declensions of Nounes be there?

How will ye know the declension of a noun?

By the ending of the genitive case singular, and by the ending of the other cases.

How ends the genitive case singular in every Declension.

The gen-
itive case
singular
of the

1 first in æ-diphthong, as Musæ.

2 second in i, as Magistri.

3 third in is, as Lapidis.

4 fourth in us, as Manus.

5 fift in ei, as Meridiei.

The former part of
How ends the Datine case singular?

The datine case singular of the
1 first in æ diphthong, as Musæ.
2 second in o, as Magistro.
3 third in i, as Lapiði.
4 fourth in ui, as Manui.
5 fift in e, as Meridiei.

How ends the Accusatiue case singular?

The Accusatiue case singular of the
1 first in am, as Musam.
2 second in um, as Magistrum.
3 third in em or im, as Lapidem,
4 fourth in um, as Manū. (simum)
5 fift in em, as Meridiem.

How ends the Vocatiue case singular?

Of the first like the Nominatiue, sauing that the
Nominatiue in as, hath the Vocatiue in a, as Tho-
mas Thoma.

Of the second.

For the most part like the Nominatiue, except
the Nominatiue end in us or ius.

what if the Nominatiue end in us?

If the nominatiue ends in us, the Vocatiue shall
end in e. Except Deus which maketh O deus, and
Exception. filius that maketh O fili.

what if the nominatiue end in ius?

If the nominatiue end in ius, being the proper
name of a man, the Vocatiue ends in i, as Anto-
nus, O Antoni.

what other exception haue ye in the second de-
clension?

Exception. These noues agnus a lambe, lucus a groue, vul-
gus common people, chorus a company, populus
people, fluvius a floud, make the Vocatiue in e and
in us.

How

Grammar questions.

How ends the Vocative case singular, in the third, fourth, and fifth declension?

In the { 3 } third, { 4 } fourth, { 5 } fifth, { the Vocative ends like } the Nominative.

How ends the Ablative case singular?

The Abla- { 1 } first in a, as Musa.
tive case { 2 } second in o, as Magistro.
singular { 3 } third in e or i, as Lapidē tristi.
of the { 4 } fourth in u, as Manu.
{ 5 } fifth in ē, as Meridie.

How ends the nominative case plurall?

The nomi- { 1 } first in æ. diphthong, as Musæ.
native case { 2 } second in i, as Magistri.
plurall { 3 } third in es, as Lapidēs.
of the { 4 } fourth in us, as Manus.
{ 5 } fifth in es, as Meridies.

How ends the Genitive case plurall?

The geni- { 1 } first in arum, as Musarum.
tive case { 2 } second in orum, as Magistrorum.
plurall { 3 } third in um or ium, as Lapidū, tristi-
of the { 4 } fourth in uum, as Maruum. (um:
{ 5 } fifth in erum, as Meridierum.

How ends the Dative case plurall?

The Da- { 1 } first in is, as Musis, but filia, nata,
tive case { 2 } and anima, hathis and abus, Dea,
plurall { 3 } mula, equa, liberta, end only in abus
of the { 4 } second in is, as Magistris,
{ 3 } third in bus, as Lapidibus.
{ 4 } fourth in ibus, or ubus, as
manibus, arcubus.
{ 5 } fifth in ebus, as Meridiebus.

The former part of

How ends the Accusative case plurall ?

The Accusative plurall

of the	1	first in as, as Musas.
	2	second in os, as Magistros.
	3	third in es, as Lapidés.
	4	fourth in us, as Manus.
	5	fift in es, as Meridies.

How ends the Vocative case plurall ?

The Vocative case plurall, is euer the same that the nominative plurall is.

How ends the ablativ case plurall ?

It is the same that the Dative case plurall is.
which is the example of the first Declension ?

Hæc musa a song, hæc filia, hæc nata a daughter,
Hæc anima a soule, dea a goddesse, mula a mule equa
a mare, liberta a free women.

What bee the examples of the second Declension ?

Hic magister a master, hic dominus a Lord, hoc
regnum a kingdome, Deus God, filius a sonne, are ex-
cepted in the Vocative case.

What bee the examples of the third declension ?
Hic lapis a stone, hic & hæc parens a father or mother,
to which adde hoc caput a head.

What examples haue ye for the fourth declension ?

Hæc manus a hand, hic arcus a bow.

What example haue ye of the fift Declension ?
Hic meridies the noontime, hæc facies, a face.

Adiectives.

How many sortes of Adiectives hath your
cidence ?

Two Ad-
iectives of three terminations, and
lectives of three Articles.

What genders hath an Adiective ?

Every

Grammar questions.

Every perfect **Adjective**, hath in every case three genders, the masculine, the feminine, & the neuter.

How will ye know the gender of an **Adjective**?

In every case where be three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum, or pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, the first termination as bonus is the masculine, the second as bona is the feminine, the third as bonum is the neuter.

What if there be but two terminations, as hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste?

Then the word in the first termination as tristis, is both the masculine and the feminine, as appeareth by the Articles hic and hæc, and the word in the other termination, as hoc triste is the neuter, as it appeareth by the Article hoc.

What if there be but one termination, as hic hæc & hoc fælix, datiuo bonis datiuo tristibus.

Then the word in that one termination, is both the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter, in what case soever it be.

What speciall rules haue ye, for noues of the neuter gender?

All noues of the Neuter gender both **Substantives**, and **Adjectives** of any declension, haue the nominative, the accusative, and the **Nomative** alike, in both numbers, and in the plurall number these three cases end all in a.

Is this true in all **Neunes**?

No, these two noues ambo both, duo two, doe make the Neuter gender in o and not in a, in these three cases: as.

Nom.	ambo,	duo,	ambos,	duos,
Accus.	ambæ,	dux,	anabas,	duas,
Gen.	ambo,	duo,	ambo,	duo,

The former part of

What declension bee Adiectives of thre terminations?

In the masculine and neuter gender, they be the second declension, declined like Dominus, magister, and regnum, as bonus, boni, bono, and bonum, boni, bono.

What declension be they, in the feminine?

In the feminine gender, they be the first declension, declined like mūsa, as Nom, tona, Gen, bonæ, Dat, bona, &c.

What example haue ye for declining an Adiective of thre terminations?

bonus, bona bonum, and pulcher, ra, chrum.

Are all Adiectives of thre terminations thus declined?

No, there be some that make the genitive in ius, and the Dative in i, according to the second Declension of Pronounes.

Which be they?

Vnus one, totus all, solus alone, ullus any, aliis another, alter the other, uter whether, neuer neither, nullus none, and the compounds of these, as uterq; both, alteruter either of both, &c.

What examples haue ye, for declining adiectives of thre Articles?

Two, hic hæc & hoc fælix, fælicis, to which may be added, hic hæc & hoc prudens, prudentis, hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste sad or sorrowfull.

What declension be adiectives of thre Articles?

They be all the thrid Declension.

How ends the ablative case singular, of adiectives of thre articles?

Of adiectives in i like tristis, onely in i.

Of other adiectives like fælix, or prudens, or amans, &c, having but one termination, it ends in e, or i,

Comparison

Comparison.

Vhat meane you by comparison ?
Comparison is the encreasing, or di-
minishing the signification of a word by
degrees, as good, better, best, little, lesser, least.

How many kindes of comparison be there ?

Four, the first regular, formed according to
the rules of my booke, called perfecta.

The second irregular, disagreeing from the rules,
called anomala.

The third wanting some degree, called defectiva.

The fourth rare, and out of use, called abusiva.

How many degrees of comparison be there ?

Three, the { Positive,
Comparative,
Superlative.

What call ye the Positive ?

The first word of the Adjective, participle, or ad-
verb, whose signification hath no encrease of more
or lesse, as Durus hard, doctus learned, prudenter
wisely.

What call ye the comparative ?

The second word drawne from the Positive,
wherein the signification is somewhat encreased,
signifying more, as durior harder, or more hard,
doctior more learned, prudentius more wisely.

What call ye the Superlative ?

The third word from the positive, wherein the
signification is encreased to the highest degree, sig-
nifying most, as durissimus hardest or most hard,
doctissimus most learned, prudentissime most wise-
ly

Where of and how is the comparative degree,
formed, or derived ?

The former part of

Of the first case of his positive that endeth in *i*,
by putting to or *is* the masculine and feminine
gender, and *us* for the neuter.

Shew how.

Of *durus*, the first case in *i* is *duri*, which by put-
ting to or *is* made *durior*, and by putting to *us* *is*
made *durius*, so the comparative degree, *is hic et
haec durior* for the masculine and feminine, and *hoc
durius* for the neuter gender.

How and whereof is the Superlative degree
formed, or derived?

Four ways, for which I haue four rules.

Which be they?

- 1 The first is the most generall rule for the most
part of Nounes, and for all participles.
- 2 The second is for Adiectives that end in *r*, as
pulcher, *niger* black.
- 3 The third is for sixe Adiectives that end in *lis*,
humilis humble or lowly, *similis* like, *facilis* easie, *gracilis*
- slender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* teachable.
- 4 The fourth is for Adiectives that end in *us*,
and haue a *well* before *us*, as *pius* godly, *affiduus*
continuall.

Whereof and how is the Superlative formed
or derived, by the most generall rule?

Of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*,
by putting to *is* and *simus*.

Tell how.

Of *durus* his first case in *i* is *duri*, which by put-
ting to *is* and *simus* is made *durissimus*, so of *dulci*,
dulcissimus, *tristi* *tristissimus*.

Whereof and how is the Superlative made of
nounes that end in *r*?

Of the first word of the positive, by putting to
rimus, as *pulcher*, if you put to *rimus*, *is pulcherimus*,
and

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and niger nigerrimus

whereof and how is the Superlatine made
of thols sixe nounes in lis?

Of the nominative case of the positive, by chan-
ging lis into limus, as humilis humillimus, similis
simillimus, &c.

How doe Adiectives that haue a bowell before
us make comparison?

By putting the adverbe magis which signifieth
more before them, for the comparative, and the ad-
verbe maxime which signifieth most after them,
for the Superlatine.

Shew how.

Pius godly the positive, the comparative magis
pius more godly, the superlatine maxime pius most
godly: so assiduus continuall, magis assiduus more
continuall, maxime assiduus most continuall.

What words bee of comparison irregular, or
anomala?

1. Bonus, malior, Optimus, good,
malus, pejor, pessimus, euill,
magnus, major, maximus, great,
parvus, minor, minimus, little,
multum, plus, plurimum, much,
vetus, veterior, veterimus, olde,
maturus, maturior, maturimus, ripe,
2. Words derived of dico, volo, fatio, loquor, maledi-
cuss, maledicentior, maledicentissimus: benevolus, be-
nevolentior, benevolentissimus: magnificus, magnifi-
centior, magnificentissimus: magniloquus, magnilo-
quentior, magniloquentissimus.

3 Praepositions.

Infra, inferior, intimus vel imus below.

Intra interior intimus vel imus inward.

Supra,

The former part of

Supra, superior, supremus vel summus above.
Citra, citerior, citimus on this side.
Ultra, vltior, vltimus beyond.
Post, posterior, postremus after.
Prope, propior, proximus neare.

Aduerbes.

4 Prope, proprius, proxime neare,

Pridem, prior, primus before.

Diu, diutior, diutissimus long,

diutius, diuissime.

Sæpe, saepius, saepissime often.

Penitus, penitior, penitissimus deeply.

Penitus, penitissime.

what words bee of the defective comparison,
Wanting some degree?

1 These want the positive.

Ocior, } Ocissimus swifter.

Potior, } Potissimus better.

Potius, } Potissimum.

Potissime.

Habitior, habitissimus better taking.

2 These want the Comparative,

Inclitus, } Inclitissimus noble.

meritus, } meritissimus due worthie.

merito, } meritissime worthily.

multus, } plurimus much.

multa, } plurima.

nuper, } nuperrimus late.

apricus, } apricissimus open.

falsus, } falsissimus false.

novus, } novissimus new late.

diuersus } diversissimus diuers from.

3 These want the Superlative.

Opimus, optimior fat, rich, wealthy.

Adolescens.

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Adolescens, adolescentior yong, yonthfull.

Invenis, junior yong.

Senex, senior, maximus natu olde.

Sinister, sinistrier unluckis.

Ante, anterior before, former.

Longinquus, longinquier, farre off, of long continu-
ance.

Diues, diuitior rich.

Infinitus, infinitior endlesse.

Barbatus, barbarior, barbarous, savage.

by proportion, barbarissimus

Declivis, Declivior bending downeward.

what words are of the comparison, abusiva?

These, but seldom used, and without order,

Ipissimus } Ipse, even he.
tuissimus, } of tu, even thou.
assiduor, } assiduus } more } continu-
assiduissimus, } } most } nuall.

Proximior, } Proximus more neare.

Strenior, } strenuus more stout.

Egregiissimus, } egregius most famous.

Pientissimus, } pius most godly.

Pissimus,

Perpetuissimus, } perpetuus most continuall.

Mirificissimus, } mirificus most marvellous

Multissimus, } multus exceeding much.

Substantiis.

Neronior } Nero, crucller than Nero.

Cynedior } of Cynedus, more filthy.

Punior, } Penus, craftier, or crucller, or
more false than Hanniball.

A Pronoune.

What word call ye a Pronoune?

The former part of

A word which supplieth the place of a noun, and hath indeed the nature of a noun.

Why be Pronounes vsed?

To signifie, declare, or rehearse some person or thing contained in the Noun, which must be vnderstood.

How be Pronounes distinguished?

Two waies, first in respect of their use and signification, secondly as they be like nouns.

How many kinds of Pronounes be there, according to their use?

Four, some be demonstratiues, some be relatives, some be possessiues, and some be gentiles.

Which be the Pronounes demonstratiues?

Those which shew or note a thing or person not spoken of before, as Ego I, tu thou, ille he, ipse he, sui of him, isti he this or that, hic he or this, is he or that.

Which be relatives.

Those which rehearse some person or thing spoken of before, as hic, ille, ipse, iste, is, to which are added, idem the same, qui which, quis who, quid what.

When be they demonstratiues.

When they note a thing or person not mentioned before.

When be they relatives?

When they respect a thing or person mentioned before.

Which Pronounes be possessiues?

These five, meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster ours, vester yours.

Which be Gentiles?

These three, which betoken a country, or nation, or sect, si de, or faction. Nostras of our country, sect, or si de, vestras of your countrey, sect, or si de, cuias

Grammar questions.

of what country, sect, or side.

What pronounes be primitives, and which bee derivatives?

All be primitives, sauing meus, tuus, suus, nostras, vestras, and cujas.

Whereof be these derived?

Meus of mei, the genitive case of ego, tuus of cui the genitive case of tu, suus of sui, whitch wants the nominative case, noster and nostras of nostri the genitive case plurall of nos, vester and vestras of vestri the genitive case of vos, cujas of cuju the genitive case of quis or qui an interrogative.

How many kindes of Pronounes be there, as they be like Nounes?

Two, Substantives, and Adiectives.

How many pronounes be Substantives?

These, ego, tu, lui, to whitch are added, egomet, ture.

How many be Adiectives?

Twelue, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, to whitch are added, cujas, idem, qui, and quis.

What speciall things belong to a pronoune?

The same that belong to a noun, gender, case, declension, and person.

What gender hath a pronoune?

The masculine, the feminine, the nenter, as a noun hath.

What declensions hath a pronoune?

Four Decensions.

What pronounes be of the first declension?

Ego, tu, sui, whitch make the genitive case in i.

What pronounes be of the second declension?

Hic, ille, iste, ipse, hic, is, qui, and quis.

How be they declin'd?

¶

Like adiectives of three terminations, sauing
that they make their genitive some in ius, and some
in ius, and the Datitive in i

which make the genitive in ius?

Ille, ipse, iste.

which make the genitive in ius?

Hic hujus, is, ejus, qui and quis cuius.

what pronounes be of the third Declension?

These sine, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.

How be they declined?

Like adiectives of three terminations in us, sauing
that meus makes mi, and not me in the Vocative case.

what pronounes be of the fourth Declension?

Nostras, vestras, and cujas.

How be those declined?

Like adiectives of three articles, but make their
genitive in atis, nostras nostri atis.

Hath a Pronoun all cases as a noun hath?

Yea, but all doe lacke the Vocative case singular,
except tu, meus, noster, and nostras.

How many persons hath a Pronoun?

Three in the singular number, and three in the
plurall.

which be they?

Three persons singular. { ego I,
tu thou,
ilic he.

Three persons plurall. { nos we,
vos ye
ille they.

What words be the first person?

Properly ego, nos, and no moze.

What words be the second person?

Properly tu and vos, and every Vocative case,

whas

What words be the third person?

All other Nounes and Pronounes, except they haue relation to one of these, and so they may bee made the same person with them, by the figure called *Evocatio*.

A Verbe.

VVhat call ye a Verbe?

A verbe is a word that signifieth to doe, or suffer, to be done, or suffered, or onely to be, as amo I loue, amor I am loued, sum I am.

How many kindes of Verbes be there?

Two, a verbe personall, and a verbe impersonall.

What call ye a verbe personall?

A verbe that may be varted and applied to all the persons, as I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, ye loue, they loue.

What call ye a verbe impersonall?

A verbe which is formed onely in the third person singular, which hath commonly before his english this signe it is there, as Deceit becommeth.

How many kindes of Verbs personalles be there?

Some make but three, active, passive, deponent.

How so?

For there is no difference betwene a verbe deponent, and a verbe common, sauing that some of them are vsed passiuely.

How doe they deuide a verbe active?

Into Absolute or Neuter, and transitive.

How many kinds of Verbs personalles hath your Accidence?

Five, a verbe active, a verbe passive, a verbe neuter, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common.

How

Howe doe these verbes differ ?

Three wayes, first in termination, secondly in signification, thirdly in declining.

Howe doe verbes differ in termination ?

Some end in o, some in or, and some few in m.

What verbes end in o ?

A verbe active, and a verbe neuter.

What verbes end in or,

A verbe passive, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common.

What verbes end in m ?

Some few verbes neuters, as sum, forem, inquam, possum, and all other compounds of sum.

Howe doe verbes differ in signification ?

Some haue the active signification, which is calle^d the active voyce, some haue the passive signification, which is called the passive voyce.

What call ye active ?

That which betokneth onely doing, or to do something, as scribere to write, scribit bee doth write.

What call ye passive ?

That which betokneth suffering, or some what to be done, as libe^r scribitur the Booke is written.

How will ye know when a verbe is the active voyce ?

It is the active voyce, if there be no signes of the passive toynd with it.

Which be the signes of the passive voyce ?

Am, are, art, is, was, were, wert, be, or beene.

How know ye a verbe active ?

It endeth in o, and hath the active signification, and by putting to rit may be a passive, as amo if you put to rit amor, which is the passive.

How know ye a verbe passive ?

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It endeth in or, and hath the passiu signes and signification, and by putting away r is made an actiu, as Amor if you put away r, is Amo, which is the actiu.

How know ye a verbe Neuter?

It commonly ends in o, some few end in m, it hath commonly the actiu signification, though some haue the passiu, it cannot receive r to bee made a passiu, as curro, I runne, cannot be made curror I am runne.

How know ye a Verbe Deponent?

It endeth in or, and hath the actiu signification, but it cannot loose r, as loquor I speake, cannot be made loquo.

How know ye a Verbe common?

It endeth in or and is altogether like a Verbe Deponent, sauing that some haue beeene vsed of auncient writers in the passiu voyces, therefore we say it hath the actiu and passiu signification as oscular I kisse oscular I am kissted, and therefore it is called common.

How doe verbes differ in declining, and conjugating?

Verbes in o, are declined after one sort, and Verbes in or, after another, as appeareth in the Accidence, and in the Tables.

How many things specially belong to a verbe?
Four, mode, tense, person, and conjugation.

What call ye mode?

A mode is the manner of speach wherein the signification of the verbs is uttered, as in declaring, commanding, wishing &c.

How many modes be there?

Six, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the

The former part of

Infinitive.

How know ye the Indicative mood?

It sheweth, rehearseth, or asketh, as he loueth, doth be loue? he did, or hath loued.

How know ye the Imperative mood?

It biddeth, or commandeth, as loue thou, let him, or them loue.

How know ye the Optative mood?

It wisheth, or desireth, and hath these signes, I pray, I wish, I would, with some adverb of wishing toynd with him, as Utinam, osi, &c. as I would I loued, I would he had learned.

How know ye the Potentiall mood?

By these signes, may, can, might, would, could, should, or ought, as amarem I might, would, could, or should loue.

How know ye the Subiunctive mood?

It hath alwayes some coniunction toynd with it; as ut that, cum when, si if, &c. as cum amarem when I loued.

What difference is betweene the Optative, Potentiall, and Subiunctive mood?

Nothing at all in Latine, they differ onely in signification, and signe of the mood.

How know ye the Infinitive mood?

It often followeth some other mood, it hath neither number, nor person, and may haue this signe to before his english, as amare to loue, amari to be loved.

What call ye a tense?

A tense is the time wherin any person is said to doe, or suffer any thing.

How many tenses or times be there?

Properly but three, { present,
the time { past,
to come.

How

Grammar questions.

How many tenses hath your Accidence?

Fyne, that is the present
preterimperfect
preterperfect
preterpluperfect
future tense.

How chance your booke hath fve tenses?

The pretertense which signifieth the time past, is diuided in three tenses, preterimperfect not perfectly past, preterperfect perfectly past, preterpluperfect tense more then perfectly past.

What signifieth the future tense?

The time to come.

What vs the signes of the tenses?

The signes of the preterimperfect
present tense,
preterperfect,
preterpluperfect
future, Active doe, or doth,
doe,
haue,
had,
shall or will,
or hereafter Passive am,are, art, is, ha
was,were, were
haue beene.
bad beene.
shall, or will be.

What call ye a coniugation?

The forme, fashyon, or changing of the Verbs into divers other terminations, as a Declension changeth nouenes.

How many sort of Coniugations be there?

Three, a perfect coniugation called regular, an imperfect called irregular, or anomala, a wanting, called defectiva.

How many perfect, or regular coniugations be there?

Four. How are they knowne?

By the vowel that is called the index or marke of the coniugation.

Which is the vowel, index or mark of every coniugation?

The vowel, index, first
second,
third,
fourth, is a long,
e long.
e short.
i long.

THE FORMERPART OF
How can ye know what coniugation a Verbe
is?

Of a verbe in o, by the vowel that goeth before
re in the Infinitive mood.

Of a verbe in or, by the vowel that goeth be-
fore ris or re in the second person of the verbe.

Proue this of a verbe in o?

A mare comming of amo is the first coniugati-
on, because it hath a long in the Infinitive mood,
docere is the second coniugation, because it hath
e long, legere is the third coniugation, because it
hath e short, &c.

Proue it of a verbe in or?

A maris comming of amor, is also the first coniugation,
because it hath a long before ris in the se-
cond person of the verbe, so doceris is the second
coniugation, because it hath e long, legeris is the
third coniugation, because it hath e short, &c.

What call ye person in a verbe?

Every severall word, in every mood and tense,
except the Infinitive mood, which hath no per-
sons.

How many persons be there in Verbes.

As many as be in Nounes, and Pronounes,
three in the singular number of euery tense, except
the Imperative mood, which lackes the first per-
son singular, and three also in the plurall number.

What differ the persons in verbes, from the
persons of Nounes, and Pronounes?

The persons in Nounes and Pronounes doe
signifie *who* or *what* person it is that doth or suffe-
reth any thing, the persons in Verbes doe shew
what it is that such a person doth or suffereth.

Show it by example:

Magister docet the Magister teacheth, Magister is the
person

Grammar questions.

person of the noun, that doth somewhat, docet is the person of the ver be, signifying what he doth, that is, teacherb.

Note } The questions for the order of forming verbs, and deriuing the moodes and tenses, as also for the verbes irregular and defectiue, are set downe in the last part of Grammar questions.

Of Participles.

VVhat word is a Participle ?
A word derived of a verbe, but in diuers things like a noun.

why be they called participles ?

Because they take part of a noun, and part of a Verbe.

What doe they take of a Noun ?
Case, gender, and declension.

What doe they take of a Verbe ?
Tense, and signification.

How many kindes of participles be there ?
Two, some called participiall verbes, as Linacre thinketh, some called onely participles, or participiall nouns.

How many participiall verbes be there ?
Two, Gerunds and Supines.

What call ye Gerunds ?
Thre severall boyces ending in di, do, and dum, as amandi, amando, amandum.

What signification haue these ?
The english of the Infinitive mode either active or passiue, or of the participle of the present tense, with these signes, of, in, with.

The former part of
Haue they any cases?

Some decline } Geniti, amandi of louing or of being
them thus, } loued.
} Accusat, amandum to loue or to bee
loued.
} Ablat, amando in louing or being
loued.

What call ye Supines?

Two other words derived of verbs, the one
ending in um, which is called the first Supine, the
other ending in u, which is called the later Su-
pine.

What signification haue the Supines?

The first supine is commonly englised like the
Infinitive moode active, as amatum to loue.

The later supine is englised for the most part
like the Infinitive moode passive, as amatu to bee
loued.

Haue the Supines any cases?

Some count the first supine the Accusative case,
and the later the Ablative case of the fourth De-
clension.

How many sorts of participiall Nounes bee
there, which be vsually called participles?

Four, } two of the active voyce,
} and two of the passive.

Which be the participles active?

Two, a } present tense,
participle } future in rus,
of the } called the first future.

Which be the participles passive?

Two, a } preter tense,
participle } future in dus,
of the } called the later future.

We all participles of the preter tense of the pas-
sue

Grammar questions.

True signification?

No, some comming of verbs neuters, and verbs deponent, haue an actiue signification.

How know ye a participle of the present tense? His english ends in ing, as *louing*, his latine in ans, or ens, as *amans*, *docens*

Whereof is it derived?

Of the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mode, by putting away the last syllable, and putting for it ns.

Show how.

Amabam put away *bam* there remaineth *am*, put to ns, and it maketh *amans*.

So of auxiliabar *I did helpe*, is made auxiliars, of poteram *I was able*, is made potens.

How know ye the participle of the Future in rus.

His latine ends in rus, and is englisched like the Infinitive mode actiue, as *amaturus* *to loue* or *about to loue*.

Whereof is it derived?

Of the later supine by putting to rus, as of lec-
tu by putting to rus is made lectus.

How know ye a participle of the preter tense?

His latine ends in rus, sus, xus, his english in d, r, or n, as *amatus* *loued*, *doctus* *taught*, *visus* *seen*, *nexus* *knit*.

Whereof is it derived?

Of the later supine by putting to s, as of lec-
tu, putting to s is made lectus.

What if the verbe lacke Supines?

Then it wanteth both a participle of the preter tense, and also of the future in rus.

What wanteth there else?

Then also the verbe passiue wanteth the preter-
perfect.

The former part of
perfect tense of the Indicative mood, and all ten-
sles that depend upon it.

How know ye a participle of the future in dus?

His latine ends in dus, and is englished like the
Infinitive mood passive, as amandus to be loued.

Whereof is it derived?

Of the genitive case of the participle of the pre-
sent tense, by putting away tis and putting for it
dus, as amantis if you put dus in stead of tis, is a-
mandus

Hath euery verbe all these participles?

No.

What participles haue a verbe active and a
verbe neuter?

Two, a participle of the present tense, and a par-
ticiple of the future in rus.

Some verbes neuters haue also a participle of
the preter tense, and the future in dus.

Giue some example.

Of vigilo to watch, comes vigilans, vigilaturus, vigi-
latus, vigilandus.

Of careo to want, comes carens, cariturus, cassus, ca-
rendus, and of all neuter passives comes a parti-
ciple of the preter tense.

What participles hath a Verbe passive?

Two, a participle of the preter tense, and a par-
ticiple of the future in dus, as amor hath amatus, a-
mandus.

What participle hath a verbe deponent?

A verbe deponent may haue all the fourre par-
ticiples, and so hath a verbe common, as loquor to
speak hath loquens, loquiturus, loquutus, loquen-
dus.

Largior to giue liberally, hath largiens, largiturus, lar-
gitus, largiendus.

How

Grammar questions.

How bee participles of the present tense declined?

Like nounes Adiectives of three Articles that be of one termination, as *felix*, *so hic hæc & hoc a-*
mans, genitius amans

How be participles of other tenses declined?

Like nounes adiectives of three terminations: as,

i Future. { *Amaturus, ra, rum.*
P̄ter. { *Amatus, ta, tum.*
z Future. { *Amandus, da, dum.*

An Adverb.

What call ye an Adverb?

A word vndeclined, toynd with nounes and verbes, to declare some circumstance or quality belonging to the person, action, or passion signified in them.

A Coniunction.

What word call ye a Coniunction?

A word vndeclined, the use whereof is to toyne words and sentences together, or to deuide and seperate them.

A Præposition.

What word call ye a Præposition?

A word vndeclined, and commonly set before other parts of speach, either in composition or governing of cases, as *adfero to bring to, induco to draw in.*

Ad patrem to the Father, in scholâ in the Schoole, &c.

Is the præposition alwaies set before the case that it governeth?

Not

The former part of

*Not al-
swayes, for* *Cum
Tenus
versus
vsque
and
some-
time
Penes* *may
be set
after
their
cases,
as* *Quibuscum with whom
mecum, tecum, secum.
Crurum tenus up to the
legs.
Angliam versus towards
England.
Ad occidentem vsq; euен
vnto the West.*

What cases doe Propositions governe?

Some governe an Accusatiue, some an Ablatiue, some, both an Accusatiue, some an Ablatiue, and one an Ablatiue and a Genitiue.

What Prepositions governe an Accusatiue?

Ad to.	Ob for.
Apud at.	Pone behinde.
Ante before.	Per by, or through.
Adversus } against.	Prope nigh.
Adversum } against.	Propter for.
Cis } on this side.	Secundum } after = Citra } ward.
Circum } about.	Post } ward.
Circa } about.	Trans on the further side.
Contra against.	Vltra beyond.
Erga towardes.	Præter beside.
Extra without.	Supra aboue.
Intra within.	Circiter about.
Infra beneath.	Vsque vntill.
Inter betweene.	Secus by.
Iuxta beside, or nigh to.	Versus toward.

Penes in the power.

What Prepositions governe an Ablatiue?

A, ab, abs, from, or fro.	Pro for. (rison.
Cum with. (sence.	Præ before, or in compa-
Coram before, or in pre-	Palam openly.
Clam priuily.	Sine absq; without.
De, e, ex, of, or fro.	Tenus vntill, or up to.

what

Grammar questions.

What prepositions gouerne both an Accusative and an Ablative?

These four, in, sub, super, and subter.

Show how these prepositions gouerne both an Accusative and an Ablative?

In when it signifieth into, unto, towards, against, or upon, gouerneth an Accusative case: when it signifieth onely in, it gouerneth an Ablative.

Sub when it signifieth unto, by, about, or before, gouernes an Accusative: when it signifieth under, gouernes an Ablative.

Super when it signifieth beyond, gouernes an accusative: when it signifieth of, or in, it gouernes an Ablative.

Subter under, in this one signification gouerneth both an Accusative and an Ablative.

What preposition gouerneth an Ablative and a Genitive?

Tenus gouernes an Ablative either Singular or Plurall, as cruri tenus, or cruribus tenus up to the leg, or legs, it gouernes also a Genitive case, but that is onely of the Plurall number.

Doe all propositions gouerne some case?

No, these like am, di, dis, re, se, con, are never found but in composition with some other word.

An Interjection.

What word call ye an Interjection?

An unperfect word, signifying nothing of it selfe, but uttered in some passion, or affection of a mans minde, as in mirth, sorrow, feare, anger, and such like.

The

The second part of Gram- mar, concerning Syntaxis, or Construction.



What is made of words?

Speach.

How is speach made of words?

By toyning words together
in right and due order.

What call yee the toyning of
words together in due order.

It is called in Greeke Syntaxis, we call it Construction.

How many things are to bee obserued for the
right and due order of toyning words together in
construction?

Two, { first, three agreements of wordes,
which we call Concordes.

Secondly, the gouerning of wordes,
which be the three Concordes?

The first betweene the Nominatiue case, and
the Verbe.

The second betweene the Substantiue and the
Adiectiue.

The third betweene the Antecedent and the
Relatiue.

Why be these called Concordes?

Because every one of these latter wordes must
agree with the former.

What must the Verbe agree with?

His Nominatiue case.

What

Grammar questions.

what must the **Adiective** agree with ?
his **Substantive**.

what must the **Relative** agree with ?
his **Antecedent**.

what is the rule of the **Concord** ?
A verbe personall agreeth with his **Nominative**
case in two things, number and person.

Give an example :

*Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis the Master rea-
deth but ye regard not.*

Prooue the rule by this example :

The verbe legit is the singular number, & thrid
person, agreeing with his **Nominative** case præ-
ceptor, negligitis is the plurall number and second
person, agreeing with this **Nominative** case vos.

Must the **Nominative** case to the Verbe be al-
wayes exprest in the sentence ?

No, the **Nominative** case of the first and second
person, that is, ego, nos, tu, and vos, be seldom exprest
but are vnderstood, and the **Nominative** case
of the third person also sometime.

When is the **Nominative** case of the first and
second person exprest ?

1 For difference sake, as ego hoc jussi I coman-
ded this thing, vos damnasti ye haue condemned,
as if he should say none else.

2 For more earnestnes, as tu es patronus, tu pater,
si deseristu, perimus, thou art our maintenance, thou art
our father, if thou forsake vs wee are undone, as if hee
should say, thou especially aboue all others.

When may the **Nominative** case of the third
person be vnderstood ?

When it is said hee, or they, ille, illi, when it is
spoken onely of men, as he is est, ait he saith, fertur
he is said, aiunt they or men say, ferunt they or men report.

Must

The second part of

Must the verbe personall be alway the same number and person with his nominatiue case?

No, there be thre exceptions from the first concord.

Which is the first exception from the first concord?

Two or more Nominatiue cases singular coupled together, will haue a verbe plurall, which must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy person.

Which is the most worthy person?

The first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Give some examples.

Ego & tu sumus in tuto I and thou be in safetie, Tu & pater periclitamini thou and thy father are in daungers.

Pater & preceptor accersunt te thy father and thy master hauesent for thee.

Shew the how your rule is exprest in these three examples.

In the first be two Nominatiue cases singular ego the first person, tu the second, the verbe sumus is the plurall number, because there be two nominatiue cases, it is the first person agreeing with ego, because it is the most worthy Nominatiue case.

In the second example there be two nominatiue cases singular, tu the second person and pater the third, the verbe periclitamini is the plurall number, because there be two nominatiue cases, and it is the second person agreeing with tu, because it is the more worthy person.

In th: third example be also two Nominatiue cases singular coupled together, pater & preceptor, both the third person, the verbe accersunt is the plurall

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ral number, because there come two nominative cases before him, and it is the third person, because both the nominative cases be the third person.

which is the second exception from the first Concord.

when a verbe commeth betweene or after two nominative cases of diuers numbers, the Verbe may agree with either of them, so they be both of one person.

Give some examples :

Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est, *The falling out of louers is the renewing of loue.*

Quid enim nisi vota supersunt ? *For what remaines but onely prayers ?*

Pectora percussit pectus queq; robora fiunt, *she stroke her brest, and her brest turned into oake also.*

Show how your rule is exprest in these three examples :

In the first there be two nominative cases of the third person, iræ is the plurall number going before the verbe, redintegratio the singular number construed after the verbe, the verbe est is the singular number and third person, agreeing with redintegratio.

In the second example, there be two nominative cases of the third person, quid the singular number and vota the plurall, the verbe supersunt being the plurall number agreeeth with vota the latter nominative case.

In the third example there be two nominative cases of the third person, pectus the singular number, robora the plurall, the Verbe fiunt being the plurall number, agreeeth with robora the latter nominative.

Which is the third exception from the first concord ?

word?

The **Nominative case to the Verbe** is not alwaies a casuall word, but sometime a sentence or branch of a sentence, or an infinitive mood, or an adverbe with a genitive case.

What call ye a casuall word?

A word that is declined with cases; as a noun or pronoune **Substantive**, an **Adiective** in the neuter gender, a **Relative**, all which may be nominative case to the verbe.

How can a sentence, or part of a sentence, or an **Infinitive mood**, or an adverbe with a genitive case, be nominative case to the Verbe?

When they stand for a **Nominative case**, or a **Substantive**, or an **Antecedent**, they must be taken together for a **Substantive**, and supposed to be declined like *hoc nihil indeclinabile*.

What number and person must the Verbe be when any of those is his nominative?

If it respect but one thing in any of them, it shall be the singular number, and third person, but if it hath respect to more parts or things, it shall be the plurall number and third person.

Give an example of a sentence?

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est to arise betimes in the morning is a most wholesome thing.

What is the nominative case to the verbe in these words?

Diluculo surgere is the **Nominative case to the Verbe *est*.**

Will ye find out the **Nominative case to the verbe**?

If I put the question *who* or *what*, with the English of the verbe, whatsoever word or words doe answer that question is the **Nominative case to the**

Grammar questions.

the Verbe.

Proue it by this example?

The question, what is most wholesome, the answere, to rise beime in the morning, therefore diluculo surgere is the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Give another example?

Mentiri non est meum, to lie is not my propertie.

What is the Nominative case here?

The Inuinitive mode mentiri to lie.

Proue this.

The question, what is not my propertie, the answer to lie.

Give another example?

Otio tempora conterere ventrem dapibus saucire & somno indulgere, perdunt ingenium, to spend the time in idleness, to stuffe the belly with delicates, and to cherish sleepe, doe destroy the wit.

What is the Nominative in this example to the verbe perdunt?

All the branches of the sentence.

Proue it.

The question, what doth destroy the wit, the answere, to spend the time in idleness, to stuffe the belly with delicates, and to cherish sleepe.

What number and person is the verbe in the two former examples.

The singular number and third person, because the verbe respecteth but one thing.

What number and person is the verbe in this last example?

It is the plurall number & third person, because it hath relation to moe things then one.

Give an example of an Adverbe with a genitive case?

Parum virorum occiderunt in bello, part of the men

The second part of

were slaine in battell.

Which is the verbe, and what is his nominative case?

The verbe is, ceciderunt were slaine, the Nominative case is partim virorum some of the men, for these two words doe answer the question who were slaine.

What number and person is the Verbe?

It is the plurall number, and third person.

How chance the Verbe is the plurall, seeing there is but one part of a sentence?

Because the genitive case is the plurall number, and the words doe signifie moe then one.

May not a verbe be the plurall number, though the nominatiue be the singular number?

Yes, if the nominative case be a noune collective betokening moe then one.

Giue an example.

Pars in frustra lecant some of them doe cut in peeces.

Which is the verbe, and the nominative case? Secundoe cut, is the verbe, the plurall number and third person, the nominative case is pars, the singular, but signifying moe then one.

In making and construynge latine, whers must ye put the nominatiue case?

Fox the most part before the Verbe, but sometime it may be set after the Verbe.

When may the Nominatiue case bee set after the Verbe?

At three times.

1 When a question is asked, as Cuius hic est liber? whose is this booke?

2 When the verbe is the Imperatiue mood, as amato ille let him loue.

3 When the signe it or there commeth before the english

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english of the verbe, as venit ad me quidam *there came one to me* Est liber meus *it is my booke.*

Must euery verbe haue a nominattue case before him?

No, a verbe impersonall hath no Nominative case before him, but is commonly toynd with the *it* or *there*, as Decet it becommeth, oportet aliquem esse *there must be some body.*

What case comineth next after the Verbe?

Most commonly the Accusatiue case except the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him.

Shew some example of this.

Sic cupis placere magistro utere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator ut calcaribus indigeas, *if thou couet to please thy master use diligence, and be not so great a truant that thou shalt need spurs.*

Shew what cases doe follow the Verbs in this example.

Magistro is the dative case & followes the verbe placere, because that verbe doth properly gouerne a Dative case, diligentia is the Ablatiue case and followes the verbe utere, because uter doth properly gouerne an Ablatiue case, cessator is the nominatiue case and followes the Verbe sis, because sum doth properly gouerne a nominatiue case, calcaribus is the Ablatiue case and followes the verbe indigeas, because indigeas doth properly gouerne an Ablatiue, or a genitiue case.

How know ye that these verbs doe gouerne these cases?

By the rules that are set downe for gouerning of words.

May not an Accusatiue come before the verbs?

Yes, very elegantly before an Infinitiue mood,

The second part of
hauing this word that layned with him.

Shew how?

When the speach in latine is made by quod or ut, which signifieth that, and ther e follow a Nominate case and a verbe, ye may put away quod or ut, & turne the Nominatiue into the Accusatiue, and the verbe into the Infinitiue mood.

Giue an example.

For gaudio quod pater tuus redgit incolumis, I may put away quod, and turne pater the nominatiue into patrem the Accusatiue, and the verbe redgit into the Infinitiue mood redjisse, and so say, Gaudio patrem tuum incolumen redjisse, I am glad that thy Father is returned safe.

Giue an example of ut.

Senatus voluit ut Pompeius regem reduceret, here I may put away ut and turne Pompeius the nominatiue into Pompeium the Accusatiue, and the verbe reduceret into the Infinitiue mood reducere, and so I may say, Senatus voluit Pompeium regem reducere, The Senate would that Pompeius should lead back the King.

The second Concord.

Which is the generall rule of the second Concord?

The Adiectiue whether it be nomine, pronoune, or participle, agreeth with his Substantiue in 3. things, case, gender, and number.

Giue an example?

Rara avis in terris nigroq; simillima cygno, A rare bird in the earth most like a blacke Swan.

Tell here how the Adiectiues agree with their Substantiues?

Rara the Nominatiue case, femintine gender, and Singular number, agreeing with his Substantiue avis,

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avis, nigro is the dative case, masculine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive cygno; simillima is the Nominative case, feminine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive avis.

Give another example?

Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes, *No friend will
ioyne with thee thy riches being lost.*

Tell here what Adjectives agree with their Substantives?

Nullus a Moune Adjective is the Nominative case, masculine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive amicus; amissas is a participial Adjective, the accusative case, feminine gender, and plural number, agreeing with his Substantive opes.

Must the Adjective be alwayes the same case, gender, and number with his Substantive?

No, there be here two exceptions like to them of the first Concord.

Which is the first exception from the second Concord?

Two or more Substantives singular coupled with a coniunction, will haue an adjective plurall, which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender.

Which is the most worthy gender?

The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter.

Is this euer so?

No, in things not apt to haue life, the neuter gender is most worthy, yea, though the Substantives be both the masculine or feminine gender, & none of them the neuter, yet shall the Adjective or

The second part of

Relatiue be the neuter gender.

Giue some examples :

Rex & regina beati sunt, The King and the Queene are blessed.

Tell which is the Adiective and how it agreeth, Beati is an adiective, the nominatiue case, because the Substantiues be so, the masculine gender agreeing in gender with rex the more worthy gender, the plurall number, because there be two substantiues, though they be the singular number.

Giue another example :

Arcus & calami donata sunt, The bow and arrowes are giuen.

Shew here the Adiective and the Substantiue and how they agree.

Donata is a participiall adiective, arcus & calami be two Substantiues, both the masculine gender, the Adiective is the nominatiue case, because the Substantiues be so, but it is the neuter gender, because the Substantiues betoke things not apt to haue life, it is the plurall number, because there be two Substantiues coupled together.

How will ye find out the Substantiue to the Adiective :

If I put the question *who* or *what*, with the English of the Adiective, whatsoeuer word or wordes doe answere to that question, it is the Substantiue to the Adiective.

Proue this :

In the former example, the question is, *who* are blessed, the answer, Rex & regina the King & Queene, therefore those two words are substantiue to the Adiective *beati*.

In the latter example, the question is *what* were giuen, the answer, the bow and arrowes, arcus & calami

Grammar questions.

Iam, therefore those words are the Substantive to the Adjective donata.

which is the second exception from the second concord?

The substantiue to the adjective is not alwates a casuall word, but sometime a sentence, or piece of a sentence, or an Infinitive moode, or an Aduerbe with a genitive case.

How many things may be Substantive to the Adjective?

Whatsoeuer may be nominatiue case to the verbe may be Substantive to the Adjective, & Antecedent to the Relative.

What case, gender, and number shall the Adjective be, whē any of these be his Substantive?

Such case as they may supposed to be, and if it hath relation but to one thing, it shall be the neuter gender & singular number, but if it hath respect to moe things then one, it shall be the neuter gender, and plurall number.

Give an example of a sentence?

Auditō regem Doroborniam proficisci, that the King should goe to Canterbury being heard.

Shew here the Adjective, and how it agreeeth? Auditō is a participiall adjective the ablative case, because his Substantive is supposed to be the ablative case, the neuter gender because the sentence regem Doroborniam proficisci is his substantiue the singular number, because it respecteth but one thing.

How proue ys this sentence to be the substantiue to auditō.

By asking the question, what being heard, the answere is, that the King did goe to Canterbury.

What case doe ye account this sentence to be?

The second part of

The Ablative case absolute.

Giue another example?

Diluculo surgere saluberrimam est, ye had this example before in the questions of the first concord.

which is the Adiective and his Substantiue? Saluberrimum is the nominatiue case, neuter gender and singular number, agreeing with his substantiue diluculo surgere, whitch is the nominatiue case to the verbe est.

Giue an example of an Adverbe with a genitiue case.

Partim signorum sunt combusta, *part. of the ensignes were burnt.*

Shew which is the Adiective, and which is the Substantiue, and how they agree?

Combusta is a participiall Adiective, derived of comburo to burne, it is the nominatiue case, neuter gender, and plurall number, agreeing with partim signorum whic is the nominatiue case to the verbe and Substantiue to the Adiective.

Sometime an Adiective in the neuter gender standeth as a substantiue of himselfe.

The third Concord.

which is the generall rule of the third Concord?

The Relative agreeeth with his Antecedent in three things, gender, number, and person.

Giue an example.

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur, *that man is wise which speakeith few things or words.*

Declare which is the Relative, and which is the Antecedent, and how they agree.

The relative is qui, which is the masculine gender, singular number and third person, agreeing with his antecedent vir,

what

Grammar questions.

What meane you by Antecedent?

Antecedent is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

How will ye find out the Antecedent to the Relative?

If I put the question *who* or *what* with the English of the Relative, the word or words that answer to the question is the Antecedent.

Prove this:

Libros habeo quos venderem, I haue booke which I would sell, the Relative is quos which, the question which what, the answer, booke, so libro booke, is the antecedent to the relative quos.

Is the relative alwaies the same gender, number, and person with his Antecedent?

No, there be thre such exceptions as were in the first Concord:

which is the first exception from the third Concord?

Two or moe Antecedents coupled together, being the singular number, will haue a relative plurall, which shall agree in gender with the Antecedent of the most worthy gender.

Give an example.

Habuit equum & mulam quos vendidit, he had a horse and a mule, which he hath sold.

Tell how the Relative agreeeth here.

There be two Antecedents singular equum & mulam the Relative is quos, which is the plurall number, because it hath two Antecedents, it is the masculine gender, agreeing with equum, being the more worthy gender, it is the third person, because the Antecedents be both the third person.

Give another example.

Leserunt cum ira & ægretudo quæ permista sunt an-
ger

The second part of

yer and grieve haue hurt him, which are mingled together.

Shew all the Concordes in this example.

Ira & ægretudo being both the singular number, are the Nominatiue case to the verbe lacerunt making him the plurall number, the Relatiue quæ is the neuter gēder, though the antecedents be both the feminine, because they be things not apt to haue life, it is the plurall number, because it hath two antecedents, permista is an adiectiu, the nominatiue case, plurall number and neuter gender, agreeing with the Relatiue quæ.

How so?

As the relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the Verbe, so it may be the Substantiu to the Adiectiu.

Which is the second exception from the third Concord?

When a relatiue commeth betwene two Antecedents of diuers genders, it may agree with eyther of them, though they be of diuers numbers also.

Giue an example.

Avis qui passer appellatur, or quæ passer, The bird which is called a sparrow.

Shew how the Relatiue agreeth.

If I say qui passer, then the Relatiue agreeth with passer the later Substantiu, if I say quæ, then it agreeth with avis the former Antecedent.

Giue another example.

Hic locus qui hodiè senaculum appellatur, this place which at this day is called the Senate house, or counsell chamber.

Shew which be the Antecedents and the Relatiue, and where it agreeth.

The former Antecedent is locus the masculine gender,

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gender, the later is senaculum the neuter, the Relative qui agreeth in gender with the former locus.

Give another example.

Homines tuuntur illum Globum quæ terra dicitur,
men doe behold that round ball which is calid the earth.

Show where the Relative agreeth in this example.

Here be two Antecedents, the former Globum, which is the masculine, the later terra, which is the feminine gender, the Relative quæ which commeth betweene them, agreeth in gender with terra the later of them.

Which is the third exception from the third Concord?

The Antecedent is not alwates a casuall word, but sometime a sentence, a peice of a sentence, an Infinitive mood, or an Adverbe with a genitiue case.

What gender, number, and person shall the relative be, when any of these be his Antecedent?

If it haue a relation but to one thing, it shall be the neuter gender, singular number, and third person, but if it hath relation to moe things then one, it shall be the neuter gender, plurall number, and third person.

Give an example.

Tu multum dormis, & sæpè potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much and drinkest often, which both things are nought for thy body.

Show here which is the Antecedent.

Tu multum dormis, & sæpè potas.

How proue ye that?

Because I aske the question, which, what are hurtfull, these words doe answere the question, therfore they be the antecedent to the relative quæ.

What

The second part of

what gender, number, and person is quæ?

The neuter, because a sentence is his antecedent, the plurall number, because it hath relation to two things, the third person, for all such Antecedents be the third person.

What case, gender, and number, is the Adiective iunica?

The Nominative case, neuter gender, and plurall number, so is his Substantive quæ.

How so?

We heard before that as the Relative may be the nominative case to the Verbe, so it may bee Substantive to the Adiective.

Let vs see another example.

*Ignauos laborare pudet quod corpori utile est, it
shamest slothfull persons to labour, which is profitable to
the body.*

which is the Antecedent to the relative quod?

The Infinitive mood laborare.

Can ye give an example of an adverb with a genitive case?

*Yea, Multum laboris est in hoc negotio, quod ego
camen lubens sustinio, there is much labour in this busi-
ness, which notwithstanding I doe willingly endure.*

which is the Antecedent here to the relative quod?

The adverb multum, with the genitive case laboris.

May not the relative yet haue some other antecedent, & the adiective some other substantive?

Yes, sometime the genitive case of the primitive, which is understood in the possessive, may be antecedent to the relative, and substantive to the adiective.

Give an example,

Multi

Grammar questions.

Multi fortunas meas laudabunt qui filium haberem
eam eruditum, many men praised my good fortunes, which
had a sonne so learned.

What gender, number, and person is the relative qui?

The masculine gender, singular number, and first person.

Where is his antecedent?

Mei the genitive case of the primitive ego which
is understood in the possessive meus.

Give an example of an adjective.

Nostros vidisti flentis oculos, thou hast seene our
weeping eyes, or the eyes of me weeping.

What case, gender, and number, is the partici-
piall adjective flentis?

It is the genitive case, masculine gender, and
singular number.

Which of these words is his substantive?

None of these can be, but it is referred to
nostros, whose primitive is nosti the genitive of
nos.

But that is the plurall number.

In it I must understand the genitive singular
mei. Enallage numeri.

How is the case of the relative to be ordered in
construction?

The relative for his case, alwayes supplieth
the place of a substantive, and I must answer
first to his case severally as to a substantive and
then to his concord.

Must ye alwayes answer severally to the case
of a relative as a substantive?

No, if the relative be ioyned with a substan-
tive then I must answer to him, as to an adje-
ctive agreeing with his substantive in case, gen-
dex

The Second part of

der, and number.

Show it by example.

Quam rem agis *what thing dost thou*, here quam is the accusative case, feminine gender, and singular number agreeing with his substantive rem.

Is there no other rule for ordering the case of the relative then there is for substantives?

Yes, there be two rules for ordering the case of the relative.

which is the first rule for ordering the case of the relative.

When there commeth no nominative case betwesne the relative and the verbe, then the relative shall be the nominative case to the verbe.

Give an example.

Miser est qui nummos admiratur, *wretched is that person that is in loue with money.*

What case is the relative qui?

The nominative case, comming before the verbe admiratur, because there commeth no nominative case betwene them.

Give another example.

Stultus es qui huic credas, *thou art a foole which belieuest this fellow.*

What case is the relative qui?

The nominative case, comming before the verbe credas. What person is qui?

The second person, so is his antecedent tu.

How can the relative qui be the second person, seeing there is no words of the second person but tu and vos.

It may be the first or second person if his antecedent be the first or second person by the figure cal'd evocatio, here his antecedent is in the second person.

which

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Which is the second rule for the case of the relative?

When there commeth a Nominatiue case betweene the relative and the verbe, the relative shall not be the nominatiue case to the verbe, but shall be gouerned of the verbe or of some other word in the same sentence.

What meane you by these words (shall be gouerned:)

To be gouerned, is to be such case as the verb or word going before will haue after him.

Then if the relative be not nominatiue case to the verbe, must he follow the verbe or the word whereof he is gouerned?

No, the relative and the substantiue that is toynd with it, or dependeth vpon it, doe stand in the sentence before the verbe or word whereof he is gouerned.

Shew some example of these rules.

Odisti amicum quem ego semper dilexi, thou hatest the friend whom I alwaies loued.

How answeare ye here to the relative quem?

Quem is the accusatiue case, for the nominatiue case ego commeth betweene him and the verbe dilexi, it is gouerned of the verbe dilexi which commeth after him, because dilexi gouerns an accusatiue after him, and yet quem is construed before him.

Give another example.

Exposit nobis sermonem de amicitia, cuius disputationis sententias memoriae mandaui, he expounded to vs a discourse of friendship, the sentences of which disputation I commit to memory.

Shew how the relative cuius is placed here? Cuius is here like an adjective agreeing in case, gender,

The second part of

gender, and number, with disputationis and is the gentiue case, and so is his substantiue standing before sententias of which they be gouerned, because sententias a noune substantiue will haue a genitiue case after hym.

What case is sententias?

The accusatiue gouerned of the verbe mandauit, which comes after hym, he is set before the verbe that gouerns him because he dependeth upon the relative.

Which be the wordes ye call relatives?

Principally Qui, quæ, quod, but nounes interrogatives and indesinates doe follow the order of the relative, as Quis, qualis, quantus, quot, uter, and such like.

Giue an example of some of these.

Tali's erat, qualem nunquam vidi such a one he was as I neuer saw before, here qualem is the accusatiue case gouerned of the verbe vidi, which commeth after hym like this relative.

Verum horum eligam incertum est, I am in doubt whether of these I may chuse; here utrum is the accusatiue case, gouerned of the verbe eligam which comes after him.

Of what word may the relative be gouerned beside the verbe?

Of any word that may gouerne the case of a substantiue.

Haue ye any example?

There be many examples set downe both in english and latine in the accidente, after the rules for the case of the relative.

How will ye try of what word the relative is gouerned?

By putting in stead of the relative the same case of

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of is or ille for then it will follow the word that governes him.

Show it by example.

Me criminis accusas cujus tute conscient es, hou-
cusest me of a fault whereof thyselfe art guiltie.

Now try whereof the relative is governed.

In stead of cujus, I put illius, and then it will stand thus, tute thou thy selfe es art conscient guiltie illius criminis of that fault, so now it followeth conscient, and therefore I know that the relative cujus is governed of the adjective conscient.

So much for the Concords.

Now followeth the governing of words.

What is to be observed for the governing of words?

The word going before in the naturall order of construction doth commonly governe the case that followes him.

In what order are the rules placed in your accidence, which shew how words are governed one of another?

The rules for governing of words are placed in this order.

- 1 For construction of nouns **Substantives.**
- 2 Nounes adjectives.
- 3 Pronounes.
- 4 Verbes personals { actives.
5 { passives.
- 6 Gerunds.
- 7 Supines.

The second part of

time.

7 words signifying { space of place,
proper names of places,

8 Verbes impersonals.

9 Particples.

10 Aduerbs,

11 Coniunctions.

12 Prepositions.

Lastly Interiections.

In what orders are the rules placed for every one of these partes of speech?

First rules for the nominattue case if the word do gouerne any, secondly for the genitue, thirdy for the dative, fourthly for the accusative, lastly for the ablattue.

How will ye find out the rule for any word in a sentence to shew why it is put in the nominative, gentiue, dative, accusative, or ablattue case?

First I must construe the sentence.

What meane you by construe?

To Construe is to place euery word in order according to the naturall use of speech, & to give to every word his fit english, and hereupon it is calld construction.

How will ye find out the rule of the cases when ye haue construed the sentence?

First I must consider of what word the case is governed, secondly what part of speech the word is wherof it is governed, and what signification, & then seeke among the rules that are set downe for that part of speech and for that case.

Give some example that we may see the practise of this?

Est natura hominum nouitatis auida.

Construe this sentence.

Natura

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Natura the nature hominum of men est is auida greedy nouitatis of nouetly.

How will ye seeke out the cases in this sentence by your rules, to see how they be gouerned?

First I see natura a noun substantiue, the nominatiue case comming before the verbe est, according to the first concord.

Goe to the next word.

The next is hominum a noun substantiue, the gentiue case plurall of the third declension, which I see is gouerned of natura because that word goeth next before him in construynge.

How then?

I know natura is a noun Substantiue, & hominum the gentiue case gouerned of him, therefore I turne to the rule for nounes substantiues & I find when two Substantiues come together berokening diuers things, the latter shall be the gentiue case.

Goe forword.

Next here is avida an Adiectiue, derived of the verbe aveo to covet, and agreeing in case, gender, & number with natura his Substantiue, according to the second Concord.

Which is the next word?

The next and last word is novitatis a noun substantiue, the gentiue case singular of the third declension, which I see is gouerned of avida being a noun Adiectiue signifying desire.

What must ye doe then?

Turne to the rules made for Adiectiues that gouerne a gentiue case, and I find Adiectiues that signifie, desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, &c. will haue a gentiue case.

What order must ye obserue in construynge a sentence?

The second part of

It is hard to set downe a certaine order,
Why so?

For diuers sentences require a diuers order,
some beginning with an interrogatiue, some with
a coniunction, some with a genitiue of partition,
some with an Infinitiue moode.

Is there not some order fit for children or yong
Scholers to be obserued, in some plain sentence,
tell me that?

Yes, if there be a vocatiue case, I must beginne
with that, then I must seeke out the principall
verbe, and his Nominatiue case, and first english
the Nominatiue case, & then the verbe, then the
adverbe, then the Infinitiue moode, then the Ac-
cusatiue case, or such case as the Verbe, gouern-
eth, and so the other cases in order, & such words
as depend vpon them.

What if there be not all these words?

Then I must take so many of them as there be
in this order.

What speciall things must be obserued in con-
struing?

Seauen things.

- 1 That the Nominatiue case be set before the
verbe, and such words as depend vpon it.
- 2 The Accusatiue after the Verbe, which often
hath some adjective or participle loyned with him,
that gouerne other cases after them.
- 3 The Infinitiue moode commonly commeth af-
ter another verbe.
- 4 The Substantiue and the Adiectiue must be
construed together, except the Adiectiue doe passe
ouer his significatiō unto some other word whitch
he gouerneth.
- 5 The accusatiue case before the infinitiue moode
must

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must haue the word that toynd with him.

6 The Preposition should be toynd with his case.

what other thing is specially to be obserued in construynge?

7 The want of some word necessary for the sence, whiche is called Eclipsis, and that word whiche is wanting, must be put in by supple or subaudi: As vbi ad divi Pauli veneris subaudi templum, when thou commest to the church of S. Paul.

Cur non recta introistij:subaudi via, why cameſt thou not the right way?

Licet ne pauca, subaudi verba loqui, May I speake a few words.

what order must ye obserue when ye turns english into latine?

The same that is obserued in construynge, I must first looke out the principall verbe?

How will ye know the principall verbe?

It is the first verbe in the sentence, except it be the Infinitive moode, or haue before it a Relative, or a Coniunction, as ut that cum when, si if, or such like.

what must ye doe when ye haue found the verbe.

I must seeke out his nominatiue case and toyne them rightly together, according to the first Concord.

what next?

I must consider all other words that follow, & toyne them together as I did in construynge & I must ever set downe the Substantiue in his right case, whiche the word that goeth before him doth governe, and know his gender and number before I toyne the Adiectiue with him.

The second part of
Certaine generall obseruations,
for gouerning of words.

The word that asketh a question, & the word that answereth the question, if it be a noun must be one and the same case, if it be a verbe, must be one and the same tense.

Exception.

Except the question be asked by *Cujus cuja, cui-*
jum, then the word that answereth must be such
case as the word toyned with cuius doth gouerne,
except also the question be by a word that may go-
uerne diuers cases.

¶ except I must answere by *meus, tuus, suus,*
noster, vester.

2 A noun or pronoune Substantiue may haue
after him, the same case of another Substantiue
by apposition, if they belon^g both to one thing.

3 Gerunds, supines, participles, and adverbes,
may gouerne such case as the verbe, or adiectiue,
or prepositions whereof they be derived doe go-
uerne.

4 One & the same verbe may haue diuers cases
after him in diuers respects.

5 One part of speach, one gender, one case, one
number, one mood, one tense, one person may be
put for another, by the figure called Enallage, then
it is called Enallage partis, generis, casus, numeri, mo-
di, temporis, personæ.

Some cases of Nounes are said to be put figu-
ratively, or by Syneccdoche, being rather a Greeke
phrase or manner of construction, or els belonging
properly to some verbes.

In this manner some words are put in the ge-
nitive case, in the accusatiue, or in the ablative, as
here

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here followeth.

words by Synecdoche Henillesmus or some pro-
prietie are put.

1 In the genitive case after nouenes, verbes, and
participle, signifying some passion: as, anxius a-
nimi doubtfull in minde, desipiebat mentis he is foolish in
minde, or doated, discrucior animi I am vexed or tormented
in minde, angis te animi thou vexest thy heart.

2 In the Accusative case, as æger pedes greeued in
his feete, sancius frontem wounded in the forehead, redi-
mitus tempora bound about the temples, cætera similis
like in other thinges, cætera latus ioyfull in other thinges,
vox hominem sonat the speech soundes like a man or wo-
man, pastrillos olet he smels of Pomanders, rubet capillos
his haire being red, bachanalia vivunt they live as belly-
gods, or in feasting, truncatus membra maimed in lyms,
laniata comas hauing her haire torn, latus niveum ful-
tus hyacintho having laid his white side on the purple Hy-
acinth.

3 In the Ablative case, ægrotat animo he is sick in
minde, desipit mente he doates or is foolish in minde, rubet
capillis he is red in hayres, æger pedibus lame in his feete,
sancius fronte, doleo caput or capite my head akes, I am
grieved in my head, &c.

Conjunctions copulatiues and Disjunctiues, &
these four, quam, an, nisi, præterquam, doe ioyne
like cases together, and like moodes and ten-
sors.

Sometime they pe put betweene diuers cases
when the verbes or wordes may haue diuers ca-
ses.

Sometime also betweene diuers tenses.

The third or last part of Grammar questions.

How many parts of Grammar bee
there ?

Properly two, { Etymologia, and
Syntaxis.

What meane you by Etymologia ?

Etymologia is the former part of Grammar, ent-
reating of severall words, and the accidents, or
things belonging unto them.

What meane you by Syntaxis ?

Syntaxis is the later part of Grammar, teaching
the due order of toyning words together in speach
we call it Construction.

Be there not two other parts of Grammar,
Orthographia and Prosodia ?

These be not severall parts of Grammar, but
things belonging to Etymologia.

What is meant by Prosodia ?

The right pronouncing of words, obseruing the
accents, aspirations, and quantity of syllables in
all words.

What is meant by Orthographia ?

Orthographia is the right use and order of wri-
ting words in letters, syllables, distinctions, and
pauses.

How many things generally belong to all
words ?

Two, { forme, called in Latine species,
the { figure, called in Latine figura.

How so ?

For every word is eyther primitive, or deriva-
tive, which is called the forme, and every word is
simple

Grammar questions.

Simple or compound, which is called the figure.

What is meant by primitive?

Primitive is the first roote of a word, as terra
the earth.

What is meant by derivative?

Derivative is a word drawne out of another,
as terrenus earthly.

What is meant by simple?

Simple is a word of it selfe onely, as pius godly.

What is meant by compound?

Compound is a word mingled with another, as
impius ungodly.

Must these two, forme and figure be obserued
in all words?

Yea, I must alswaies examine whether the word
be primitive, or derivative, simple, or compound.

Observations or things to be considered in the declensions of Nounes.

How many terminations bee there for the
nominative case of the first declension?

Four, A. As. Es. E.

What obserue ye in the genitive case singular?

That sometime it is vled in As, according to the
greeke, as Pater familias the Father, or Master of the
household, Dux ipse vias, for vias the guide himselfe, La-
tonas for Latona of Latona.

What obserue ye in the genitive case plurall?

That sometime there is Syncope the taking of
a letter or syllable, from the midst of a word, as æ-
neadum for æneadarum of Aeneas people. Graiugenum
for Graiugenarum of the Grecians.

The second Declension.

How many terminations be of the Nominative
case

The third or last part of
case of thesecond Declension?

Egght	cr.	as	Aper a Boare.
	ir.		Vir a man.
	ur.		Saturfull fed.
	us.		Dominus a Lord or Maister.
	um.		Templum a Church.
	os.		Delos a certaine Iland.
	on.		Ilion.
	eus.		Orpheus.

What obserue ye here of the genitive cases plurall?

That there is often vsed Syncope, as in the first Declension.

as	Deum	for	Deorum.
	Virum	for	Virorum

The third Declension.

How many terminations be in the nominatiue case of the third declension?

A.	Problema a sentence or hard questi-	
E.	Cubile a bed.	
O.	Sermo a speach.	
C.	Halec a herring.	
Ten	L. as	Animal a living creature.
N.	Nomen a name.	
R.	Pater a Father.	
S.	Lapis a stone; Corpus a bodie.	
	T.	Caput a head.
	X.	Codex a booke.

What obserue ye in the Accusatiue case singular of this Declension?

That some nounes haue the accusatiue onely in im, some onely in em, some both in em and im.

What nounes haue the Accusatiue onely in im?

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Vis strength.

Ravis boarsnesse.

Tussis the cough.

Sitis thirst.

Magudaris an hearbe

Amussis a rule.

Charybdis a gulf of

the sea.

Tybris.

Araris riuers.

What nouenes haue em or im?

Buris a plough tayle.

Peluis a Bason.

Clavis a key.

Securis an axe.

Puppis the hinder part of a ship.

Torquis a chayne.

Turris a tower.

Restis a rope.

Febris an ague.

Navis a ship.

Bipenisa twibil

aqualis an ewer.

All other nouenes of the third Declension haue the Accusatiue onely in em, sauing nouenes of the neuter gender, which make the accusatiue and vocatiue like the Nominatiue.

What obserue ye in the Ablatiue case singular?

That some nouenes make it onely in i, some in e or i, some onely in e.

What nouenes make the Ablatiue singular onely in i?

Fourre sortes. 1. Whose accusatiue end onely in im.

2. Nouenes in e, as mare the sea, except praesepa a scallor coat.

3. Nouenes in al, as vestigall rent or revenew, except sal salt.

4. Nouenes in ar, as calcar a spurre, except Iubar the sunne beame. Nectar sweete wine, far corne, epar the liver, par equall, haue e or i.

3. Adiectiues of two terminations in is, as tristis, triste, and adiectiues that end in er, is, and e, as a-
cer, acris, acre, sharpe.

4. Names

The third or last part of

4. Names of Moneths in er and is, as September,
Aprilis.

What noues make the Ablatiue in e and i?
Five sorte.

1. Those whose Accusatiue ends in em or im.
2. Adiectives of three articles, having but one termination, as felix.

3. Nounes in or and us of the comparatiue degree.

4. Certaine Substantives, ignis, amnis, anguis, supellex, vnguis, vectis, arpinas, and civis seldome.

5. So verballs in trix, vectrix, altrix.

What obserue ye in the Nominatiue plurall of the third Declension?

Some noues of the neuter gender make it in ia some in a.

What noues make it in ia?

Those whose ablattue end in i onely, or both in e or i, as tristia, fælia, except noues of the comparatiue degree: except these neuters vbera of vber fruitfull, plura and pluria of plus more, aplustra & aplustria of aplustre the racking of a ship.

What obserue ye in the genitiue case plurall?

Some make it in um, some in ium.

What noues make the genitiue case plurall in um.

These Nounes whose Ablatiue end onely in i, or in e and i, except noues of the comparatiue degree, as meliorum, except also these genitiue cases, supplicum of supplex bumble.

Complicum of complex partner.

Artificum of artifex a workeman.

Vigilum of vigil a watchman.

Veterum of vetus olde.

Memorum of memor mindfull.

Pugilum of pugil a Champion.

Inopum of inops poore.

Plus

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Plus makes plurium.

2. Nounes of one syllable, or whose nominative ends in two consonants, as *ars artium*, *vrbs urbium*, *mons montium*.

Bos boum an oxe is anomalous. Except *lex*, *legum*, *rex regum*, *dux ducum*, *frux frugum*, *hyems hyemum* winter, *princeps principum*, *particeps participum*, a *partaker*, *municeps pum* a *free citizen*, *forceps puna* a *paire of tonges*, *cælebs bum* *single*, *cliens tum* a *client*, *ales alitum* a *bird*.

3. Nounes of equall syllables in the nominative and genitive case singular: as, *Collis collium* a *little hill*. Except *vates vatum* a *prophet or poet*, *apes apum* a *bee*, *panis panum* *bread*, *juvenis juvenum* a *youth or young man*, *volucris crum* a *bird*, *canis canum*.

4. Nounes of the third declension lacking the singular number *Manes manium* *ghosts*, *penates otium* *household gods*. Except *Luceres rum* *certaine people*, *lcmures rum* *goblins*, *opes opum* *riches*.

5. Names of Idol feastes being onely the plural number, haue the genitive case some in *orum*, *Agonalia feasts of Janus or Agonus* *agonaliorum*. *Vinalia feasts of Jupiter*.

Some in *ium*, *Floralia floralium feasts of Flora*, *Feralia lium feasts to the ghosts*. Some both in *orum* and *ium*. *Saturnalia liorum lium*, *feasts of Saturne*. Their dative in *ibus*: except *Quinquatria feasts of Pallas or Minerva*, which hath all his cases according to the second Declension.

What obserue ye else in the genitive case plural of this third Declension.

That sometime there is Syncope: as, *sapientum* for *sapientium*, *serpentum* for *serpentium*.

The fourth Declension.

How many terminations be in the nominative case

The third or last part of
case of the fourth Declension.

Two, us, as manus, and u, as Genu.

What obserue ye in the genitive case singular?

That old writers vled ani for anus an olde woman, tumult for tumultus a stirre or tumult; ornati for ornatius a garnishing or decking.

What obserue ye in the dative singular?

That it is found sometime onely in u, as concubitu of concubitus lying together, fructu of fructus fruit, vestitu of vestitus clothing, but this may be Apocope.

What obserue ye in the Dative plurall of this fourth Declension?

That these noues following make the dative in ubus, acus a needle, lacus a poole, artus a lynde, tribus a tribe, ward, or kindred, fucus a fig, specus a boale, portus a bauen, veru a spit, arcus a bow.

The fift Declension.

What terminations hath the nominative of the fift Declension?

Onely this one, Es.

What obserue ye in the genitive case singular?

That some noues of the third declension were sometime declined like the fift, as plebes, plebei.

Sometime this genitive ended in es, as dies for diei, sometime in ij, as Dij for Diei.

Questions concerning the manner of
coniugating and forming Verbes.

What must ye obserue in coniugating of
Verbes?

Two things first, the severall wordes
in declining of verbes, secondly, the forming and
deriving

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derining of every moode and tense, from the first head, or roote of the Verbe.

Decline first the examples of the verbes in o of every coniugation.

1 Amo,amas,amaui,amare,amandi, amando, amandum,amatum,amatu,amans,amaturus *to loue.*

2 Doceo,doces,docui,docere,docendi,docendo, docendum,doctum,doctu,docens *docturus to teach.*

3 Lego,legis,legi,legere,legendi,legendo,legendum, lectum,lectu,legens,lecturus *to read.*

4 Audio,audis,audivi,audire,audiendi,audiendo, audiendum,auditum,auditu,audiens,auditurus *to heare.*

How many words be there in every one of these verbes?

Eleauen.

Tell me what every one of these words be?

The first is the head or roote of the verbe amo, doceo,lego, audio, and it is the first person of the present tense of the Indicatiue moode.

What is the second?

The second word amas, doces,legis, audis, is the second person of the verbe, and of the present tense of the Indicatiue moode.

What is the third?

The third word is the preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue moode.

What is the fourth word?

The Infinitiue moode.

What be the fift,ift, and seauenth words?

The Gerundis ending in di,do,dum.

What be the eyght and ninth words?

Two supines, the former ending in um, the latter in u.

What is the tenth word?

A participle of the present tense ending in ans or ens.

What

What is the last word?

A participle of the first future tense ending in
rus.

Now decline the passives of the same verbes,
Amor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, amari, a-
matus, amandus to be loued.

Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri,
doctus, docendus to be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus,
legendus to be read.

Audior, audiatis vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiiri,
auditus, audiendus to be heard.

How many words be here?
There be in all eleauen, but we count them but
sixe.

How so?

Where the Coniunction vel which signifieth or,
is put betwixt wordes, it signifieth that those
wordes belong both to one thing, & that we may
use either the one word or the other.

Tell me then what all these words be?
The first, Amor, doceor, legor, audior, is the first
person of the verbe in or, the Indicative moode
present tense.

What is the second?
Amaris vel amare is the second person of the verbe.

What is the third word?
The third, amatus sum vel fui, is the preterperfect
tense of the Indicative moode, made of the parti-
ciple of the pretertense, and the verbe sum or fui.

What is the fourth word?
The Infinitive moode?

What is the fifth word?
The fifth word is the participle of the preter tense,

What is the sixt and last word?
The participle of the latter future tense in dus.

whas

Grammar questions.

What difference is there in declining and conjugating, betwæne a verbe passive, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common?

Nothing at all, sauing that a verbe deponent and a verbe common, hane gerunds and supines like a verbe in o, and all the fourt participles.

What must ye obserue for deriving and forming all other mōdes and tenses, from the first head & roote of the verbe?

I must obserue the first and second person of the verbe in o, and his first preterperfect tense. From whence the mood & tense be formed.

Why these?

Because, of these three words all other mōdes and tenses be formed.

What mōdes and tenses, be formed of the first and second person of the verbe, being the present tense, of the Indicative mōde?

All other present tenses in all mōdes and Pre-
terimperfect tenses, and the preterperfect tense, & tenses futurs tense of the Indicative mōde? vēd of the

What tenses be formed of the preterperfect second tense of the Indicative mōde?

The preterpluperfect tense of the same mōde, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future Tenses tense of the Optative, the preterperfect and pre-
terpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mōde (which preterper-
is but one word) and the two supines. ffect.

Give me the tenses that be formed of amo and amas, being the first & second person of the verbe.

Indicat. Imperat. Optat.

Amabam, amavi, amabo, ama amato, amem amarem,
Infinit.
amare

Give me the tenses that be formed of amavi the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mōde?

F

Indicat.

The third or last part of

Indicat. Optat.

Infin.

Amaveram, amaverim, amavissem, amavero, amavisse
Supines.

amatum, amatu.

What say ye of the Potentiall and Subiunctiue
moodes?

The Potentiall and Subiunctiue moods are
the same with the Optatiue in all verbes.

Whence and how deriue ye the preterimperfect
tense of the Indicatiue mood?

Of the second person of the present tense by put-
ting bam in stead of s.

What else?

In the third coniugation I must change i, that
remaineth when s is put away into e long, in the
fourth I must put e long after i.

Show all by example.

For amas I say amabam, for doces docebam, for
legis I say not I gibam but legebam, i turned into
e long, for audis I say audiebam, putting in e long.

Whence and how deriue ye the future tense of
the Indicatiue mood?

In the first & second coniugation of the second
person of the verbe, by changing s into bo, as for
amas I say amabo, for doces docebo.

In the third and fourth coniugation, I deriue
it from the first person of the verbe, by changing o
into am, as for lego I say legam, for audio audi-
am.

Whence and how deriue ye the Imperatiue
mood?

From the second person of the Present tense
of the Indicatiue mood, by taking away s, and
in the third Coniugation changing i into e.

Let vs see how?

Amas

Grammar questions.

Amas, Ama.
Doces, Doce.
Legis, Lege, i into e.
Audis, Audi.

Must the Imperative mood end in e in all
verbes of the third Coniugation?

Yea by order, but these fourne imperative moodes
haue e cut off by Apocope, sic for dice of dico to say,
duc for duce of duco to lead, fer for fere of fero to beare
fac for face of facio to make or doe.

Were there not two words of the second person
in the Imperative mood?

Yes, the latter which some Grammarians call
the future tense, is made of the former by adding
the syllable to, as ama amato 2. Doce doceto, 3. Le-
ge legit, e turned againe into i. 4 Audi audito.

Whence is the present tense of the Optative
mood formed?

Of the first person of the present tense of the in-
dicative mood.

Tell how?

In the first coniugation by changing o into em,
as for amo I say amem. In the second, third, and
fourth Coniugation by changing o into am, as for
doceo I say doceam, for lego legam, for audio audi-
am.

Whence and how is the imperfect tense of the
Optative mood derived?

Most directly from the Imperative mood, by
putting to rem, as of ama is made amarem, of doce
docerem, of audi audirem.

Whence and how derivis ye the Present tense of
the Infinitive mood?

Likewise of the Imperative, by putting to re,
as of ama, is made amare, of doce docere, of lege, le-
gere,

The third or last part of
gere, of audi audire.

Now let vs heare how other tenses be derived
of the Preterperfect tense.

How is the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative mode formed of the preterperfect tense?

By changing the last syllable i into e short, and
putting to ram, as of amauis made amaueram, of
docui docueram, of legi legeram, of audiui audiue-
ram.

How is the Preterperfect and Future tense of
the Optative mode formed?

In the same manner by changing i into e short,
in the preterperfect tense putting to rim, in the fu-
ture tense putting to ro.

Show it.

Preterperf. of amauia amauerim, docui docuerim,
legi legerim, audiui audiuerim, future of amauia ama-
uero, docui docuero, legi legero, audiui audiuerero.

How forme ye the preterpluperfect of the Op-
tative and Infinitive mode?

Of the Optative keeping i still, and putting to
s, and sem, as amauia amauissem, docui docuissem, legi
legissem, audiui audiuissem.

Of the Infinitive mode keeping i still, and put-
ting to s and se as amauia amauisse, docui docuisse, le-
gi legisse, audiui audiuisse.

How forme ye the future tense of the infinitive
mode?

Of the neuter gender, of the participle in rus, &
the infinitive present of Sum, as Amaturum esse,
docurum esse, lectuum esse, auditurum esse.

We haue heard what tenses be formed of the pre-
terperfect tense of the Indicative mode, and how
they be formed.

But whence and how forme ye the preterperfect
tense

Grammar questions.

tense it selfe.

In the first, second, and fourth conjugation, it is formed of the second person of the present tense.

Tell how?

In the first conjugation changing as into avi, as amas amauit

In the second by changing es into ui, as Doces docui

In the fourth by changing is into iui, as audis audiu.

Is this a certaine rule for all verbes of these three Conjugations?

No, there be some excepted in every conjugation, which vary from the rule.

How will ye know the Preterperfect tense of those which be excepted?

I must loke for them in Lillies verbes made for that purpose.

How will ye forme the Preterperfect tense in verbes of the third Conjugation?

Of the first person of the present tense, whereof there be many and sundry terminations.

Then how will ye finde his preterperfect tense?

I must marke the termination whether it be Bo, Co, Do, Ho, &c and then seek for it in Lillies verbes made for the third Conjugation.

Of verbes passives.

Whence are the modes and tenses of the verbe Passive derived?

Every tense of the passive for the most part is made of the same tense of the active, by changing the termination into r, except the Preterperfect tense, and such tenses as belong unto it,

What things may yee obserue in forming the tenses of the passive from the active?

The third or last part of

o,	Singular.	or,
am,		ar,
em,		er,
as,		aris,
cs,		cris,
t,		tur,
us,	The passiuē hath	mur,
tis,		mini,
	Plurall.	

where the
actiuē hath

How are preterperfect tenses made of verbes
in or?

Of the participle of the preter tense and certaine
tenses of the verbe Sum.

What if the verbe actiuē lacke supines of which
that participle is derived?

Then the passiuē lackes the preterperfect tense,
and all tenses that depend vpon it.

Show what tenses of the verbe Sum be toynd
with the participle of the preter tense in every
mood.

Indicat. Doctus.

of Sum.

Preterperf.	Sum vel fui,	pres. preterp.	In-
Preterplur.	Eram vel fuerā	Imperf. plu.	dic.
Optat.		Doctus.	
Pret.perf.	Sim vel fuerim	pres. & pret. perf.	
Imparf.	Essem vel fuisse	Imperf. plur.	
Futu.	Ero vel fuero.	fu.indic,optat.	
Pret.per.	Infinit Doctum		
Pluperf.	esse vel fuisse.		

How make ye the infinitiuē mood future tense
passiuē.

Of the first supine, and the infinitiuē mood iri,
or of the gerund in dum, and the Infinitiuē mood
esse, as { amatum iri vel { doctum iri vel {
{ amandum esse, { docendum esse. {

How

Grammar questions.

How will yee forme the other persons of euer
seuerall tense?

That may more plainly be seene and more eas-
ily learned by the tables than by rules.

Of verbes irregular or anomala.

Whiche be the verbes ye call irregular.?

Sum, potum, volo, nolo, malo,edo, sio, fero, feror,
eo and queo.

Haue these no perfect Conjugation?

Sum hath no perfect coniugation, all the rest saue
eo and queo for the most part doe follow the forme
of the third coniugation.

What doe co and queo?

For the most part they are formed like the fourth Conjugation.

Decline the verbe Sum.

Sum, es, fuī, s̄e, futu. us to be

Give the indicative present tense of Sum?

S Singula | Sum I am, as thou art, est he is.

Plura Sumus we are, estis ye are, sunt they are.

Give the first person singular of all other tenses of the Indicative mode.

Pret. Imperf. *Eram* I was.

Piet. Perf.  Fui I haue beene.

Piet. Plu. Perf.  Fueran I had beene.

futu.  **Ero I shall or will be:**

Giae thes Imperatiue moode.

Sing. { Sis { es { esto } bethou { esto } { Sit. } be he, or let him be.

Plu. Simus be *we* { *Sitis* { *este* { *estore* } *be.ye* } *Sint* { *sunto* } *be they or* *let them be.*

Give the first person singular of all tenses of

The third or last part of
the Optative.

Presen.		Sim I wish I be.
Pret. Imperf.		Essem I would I were.
Pret. perf.	vtinam	Fuerim I pray I haue bin.
Pret. plu.perf.		Fuissem would I had bin.
Futu.		Fuero pray I be hereafter.

Give the Infinitive mode of sum.

Presens	esse to be.
Imperf.	

Pret. perf.	fuisse to haue or had bin.
Pret. pluperf.	

Futur. Fore vel futurum esse to be hereafter.

Part. pres. ens being.

Fut. in rus, futurus to be or about to be hereafter.

Decline Possum.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens to be able.

Give the Indicative mode present tense.

Sing. Possum I can, potes thou canst, potest he can.

Plur. Possumus we can, potestis ye can, posunt they can or are able.

Give the first person singular of all other tenses of the Indicative mode.

Imperfectum Poteram I was able or could.

Pret. perf. Potui I haue beene able.

Pret. pluperf. Potueram I had beene able.

Futurum Potero I shall or will be able.

Give the Imperative mode of Possum.

Possum, volo, malo, haue no Imperative mode.

Give me the first person singular of all other tenses of the Optative mode.

Pres. Possim I wish I be able.

Imperf. Possem would I were able.

Perf. Potuerim I wish I haue bin able.

Pluperf. Potuissem would I had bin able.

Futu. Potuero I wish I be able hereafter.

Give

Grammar questions.

Give the Infinitive mood of Possum.

Presens } posse to be able.
Pret. imperf. }

Pret. perf. } potuisse to have or had beene able.
Pret. plu. perf. }

Particip. presens potens being able.

But some count this onely a Noun.

Note.

Decline this verbe Volo.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, velendi, velendo, velendum, Volo.
supinis caret, volens to be willing.

What meane you by supinis caret?

It wants supines, so doth nolo, and malo.

Give me the Indicative mood present tense of Volo.

Sing. Volo I will or am willing, vis, vult.

Plura. Volumus we will or are willing, vultis, volunt. Indicat.
Give the first person singular of the other tenses. Pres.

Pret. imperf. } Volebam I was willing.

Pret. perf. } Volui I haue beene willing.

Pret. pluperf. } Volueram I had beene willing.

Futu. } Volam I shall or will be willing.

Pres. } Velim I wish I be willing.

Pret. imperf. } Vellem would I were willing.

Pret. perf. } Voluerim I wish I haue bin willing.

Pret. pluper. } Voluissem would I had bin willing.

Futu. } Voluero I wish I be willing hereafter.

Pres. pret. imperf. velle to be willing.

Optatiu.

Vtinam.

Pret. perf. } voluisse to haue or had beene willing.

pres.

Particip. presens, volens willing.

Decline the verbe Nolo, compounded of Non and Volo.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, no- Nolo.
lendum, nolens, to be unwilling.

¶

The third or last part of

Give the indicatiue mode present tense of Nolo.

Sing. Nolo I will not, nonvis nonvult.

Plura. Nolumus we will not, nonvultis, nolunt.

Give all other tenses of Nolo.

Indicativus.

Pret. imperf. } Nolebam I was unwilling.

Pret. perf. } Nolui I have beene unwilling.

Pret. pluperf. } Nolueram I had beene unwilling.

Futu. } Nolam I shall or will be unwilling.

Optativus.

Presens } Nolim I wish I be unwilling.

Pret. impe. } Nollem would I were unwilling.

Pret. perf. } Noluerim I wish I have bin unwilling.

Pret. plup. } Noluisse would I had beene unwilling.

Futu. } Noluerio I wish I be unwilling here-

Infinitivus.

(after.

Present.

Pret. imperf. } Nolle to be unwilling.

Pret. perf.

Pret. plup. } Noluisse to have or had bin unwilling.

Particip. pres. nolens unwilling.

Decline the verbe Malo compoun ded of Magis
and Volo.

Malo; mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, ma-

lendum, malens to choose rather, or to be more willing.

Give the Indicatiue mode present tense.

Sing. Malo I chuse rather mavis, mavult

Plura. Malumus we choose rather mavultis malunt.

Give all other tenses of Malo.

Pret. imperf. } Malebam I did wish rather.

Pret. perf. } Malui I have wished rather.

Pret. pluper. } Malueram I had wished rather.

Futu. } Malam I shall or will wish rather.

Optatiue moodc,

Presens

Grammar questions.

Presens	Malim I wish I chuse rather.
Pret. imp.	Mallem I would I did chuse rather.
Pret. perf.	Maluerim I w ^{sh} I haue chosen rather.
Pret. plu.	Maluisslem would I had chosen rather.
Futu.	Maluero I wish I chuse rather hereafter.
	Infinitive moode.

Present, and $\{$ make to wish rather.
Present, imperf.

Pret. perf. 2 maluiss^e to have or had wished rather.

Pret. plur. *§* maluille to have or badwifed rather.
§ art. in neaf. malone twissing rather.

Particip. pres. *malens* *wishing rather.*

Decline this verbe Edo

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum estu, edens, esurus vel esturus to eat.

Give the Indicative mode present tense of
Edo.

Sing, Edo I eat, edisvel es, edit vel est.

¶lura. Edimus we eat, editis vel estis ye eat, edunt.

Give the other tenses of the Indicative.

Pret. imperf. Edebam I did eat.

Piet. perf. Edi I haue eaten.

Pret. pluper. Ederam I had eaten.

Futu. **S**Edam I shall or will eat.

Give the Imperative mode of Edo.

Sin. es esto } eat thou } eat he, or let
 edc edito } esto }
 edc edito } edito } him eat.

Plu. Edamus } edite este } edant } eat they
 eat we or } estore } eat ye } or let
 let us eat } editore } edunto } them eat

Give all the tenses of the Optative.

Pies, e dam I wish I eat.

Pret. imperf. { ederem { yel essem } would I did eat.

Digitized by

The formerpart of

Pret. perf. } Ederim I wish I haue eaten.
Preterpla. } Edissem would I had eaten.
Futu. } Edero I wish I eat hereafter.

Give the Infinitive mood.

Pres. and pret. imperf. edere vel esse to eat.
Preterperf. & pluperf. edisse to haue or had eaten.
Fut. esurum esse to eat hereafter. Gerunds.
Edendi of eating, edendo in eating, edendum to eat.

Supines.

Esun vel } to eat } esu vel }
estum } estu } to be eaten.

pres. } Edens eating.

Particip. 1. fut. } Esurus vel esturus about to eate.
2. fut. } Edendus to be eaten.

Decline this verbe Fio a neuter passiu.

Fio, sis, factus sum vel fui, fieri factus faciendus to be made or done.

Give the present tense of the Indicative.

Sing. Fio I am made or done sis, fit,

Plura. Fimus we are made or done fitis, fiunt.

Give the other tenses of the Indicative.

Pret. imperf. Fiebam I was made.

Pret. perf. Factus sum vel fui I haue beene made.

Pret. pluperf. } factus eram } I had beene made.
 } velfueram }
Futu. Fiam I shall or will be made.

Give the Imperative of Fio.

Plura. Fiamus be we or let vs be made fiant fiunto

Fito } be thou made } fiat }
tu } } fito } be he or let him be made.

Give all the tenses of the Optative mood

fiam I wish I be made or done.

fierem would I were made or done.

factus sum vel fuerim I wish I haue bin made or done

factus essem vel fuisse would I had bin made or done

factus ero velfuero I wish I be made or done hereafter

Sing.

Opt.

Vitinam.

presens.

pret. imp.

pret. perf.

pret. plu.

futu.

Grammar questions.

Giue the Infinitive mode.

Pres. and pret. imperf fieri to be made or done.

perf. and factum esse to have or be.

Pret. pluperf. vel fuisse bin made or done.

factum iri vel to be made or done

Futu. faciendum esse hereafter.

preter factus made or done.

Particip. fut. faciendus to be made or done hereafter.

Decline the verbe Fero.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum,
latu, f. rens, latus to beare or suffer.

Giue the Indicative mode present tense of Fero.

Sing. Fero I beare or suffer fers, fert.

Plura. Ferimus we beare or suffer fertis, ferunt.

Giue the other tenses of the Indicative.

pret. imperf ferbam I did beare or suffer.

pret. per. tuli I haue borne or suffered.

plu. quam tuleram I had borne or suffered.

futurum feram I shall or will beare or suffer.

Giue the imperative of Fero.

Sing. Fer doe thou beare ferat let him beare
ferro or suffer ferto or suffer.

Plu. feramus fertete ferant let them
let vs beare beare ferunt beare or
or suffer. fertote ye to suffer.

Giue all tenses of the Optative.

presens feram I wish I beare or suffer.

pret. imp. ferrem I would I did beare or suffer.

pret. perf. tulerim I wish I haue borne or suffered.

pret. plu. tulissem I would I had borne or suffered.

futu. tulero I wish I beare or suffer hereafter.

Giue the Infinitive.

Pres. pret. and imperf. ferre to beare or suffer,

Pret. perf. and plp, tulisse to haue or had borne.

Futu.

The third or last part of

fatu. laturum esse to beare or suffer hereafter.

Gerunds.

Ferendi of bearing, ferendo, ferendum.

Supines.

i. latum 2^s to beare.

2. **latu** 31 to be borne or suffered.

Partition. $\{$ pres. $\{$ $\{$ ferens bearing or suffring.

about to bear.

Decline the verbe Feror.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui ferri, latus ferendus to be borne or suffered.

Give the Indicative mode present tense of *Fe-
ror.*

Feror, *Famborne or suffered ferris vel ferre, fertur.*

Ferrimur we are, ferimini, feruntur.

Give all other tenses of the Indicative.

Pret. imperf. Ferebar *I was borne or suffred.*

Pret. perf. } latus sum } I have bin borne or suffred.
 } vel fui }

Pret. pluperf. } latus eram } I had been borne or suf-
vel fueram } fered.

Fut. Ferar I shall or will be borne or suffred.

Give the Imperative mode.

Ferre & be thou borne & feratur & be he or let him be
fertor & or suffred & fertor & borne or suffred.

Feramur let vs be } { ferimini } { ferantur
borne or suffred } { feriminor } { feruntor.

Give the Optative mode of Feror.

pref. feror I wish I be borne or suffred.

pret. imperf. ferror I would I were borne or suffred.

pres. perf. { latus sim { I wish I haue bin borne or
velfuerim { suffered.

pret. pluperf. { latus essem } would I had bin borne
velfuissem { or suffred.

-Fut.

Grammar questions.

Fut. { latus ero { I wish I bee borne or suffered here
{ vel fuero { after.

Give the Infinitive mode of Feror.

pres. & pret. imperf. ferri to be borne or suffered.

pret. perf. & { latum esse { to haue or had beeene

pret. plu. per. { vel fuisse { borne or suffered.

future { latum iriv I { to bee borne or suffered here
{ ferendum esse { after.

particip { preter { latus borne or suffered.

{ future { ferendus to be borne or suffered

Decline the verbe Eo. (hereafter.

Eo, is, iui, ire, eundi, cundo, eundum, itum, itu, iens,
itumus to goe.

Decline the verbe Queo.

Queo quis, quiui, quire, queundi, queundo, queundum,
quitu, quiturus to can or be able.

Wherein doe eo and queo differ from verbes
of the fourth contugation?

In the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative
mode, the future tense, and in the gerunds.

Give the present tense of the Indicative of Eo.

Sing. Eo I goe, is thou goest, it he goeth.

Plura. imus we goe, itis ye goe, eunt they goe.

Sing. quo I can, quis, quit: plu, quimus, quitis,
queunt.

Give the preterimperfect tense of eo and queo.

Ibam I did goe.

Quibam I was able.

Give the future tense.

Ibo I shall or will goe.

Quibo I shall or will be able.

pret. perf. ivi, quivi, pluperf. iueram, quiveram.

Imperative.

I ito, eat ito, eamus, ite, itore, eunt, sunt.

Qui quito, quoat quiso, &c.

Gerunds

The third or last part of

Gerunds.

Eundi of going eundo, eundum.

Queundi of being able, queundo, queundum.

Particip. pres. iens, gen. euntis.

Future { Iturus.
} Quiturus.

Of verbes defectives, so called, because they be wanting in moods and tenses.

Which be the verbes you call defectives?

These are set downe in the latine Grammar, Aio, Ausim, Salve, Ave, Cedo, Falso, Forem, Quæso, insit, inquio vel inquam, Vale, odi, cæpi, memini novi.

Give the tenses and persons of Aio.

Indicat. pres. Aio I say, aias, ar, plu. amus, atis, ant.

Imperf. Ajebam, bas, bat : bamus, batis, bant.

Imperat. aisy thou.

Optative present tense.

Aiam I wish I say, aias, ar, plu. amus, atis, ant.

Particip. pres. aien saying.

Give the persons of Ausim.

Optat. pre. I ausim wish I durft, ausis, ausit, pluralt-
ter Ausint.

Imper. { Salve be thou safe } Salvere { be ye

Sing. { Salveto plural. } Salverore { safe.

Future Salvebis be thou safe.

{ Ave } all haile { Avete } God speed

Sing. { Aveto } plural. { Avetore } you.

{ Vale } fare thou well { Valete } fare ye

Sing. { Valeto } plural. { Valetore } well.

Fut. Valebis fare thou well.

Infinit. Valere to fare well.

When use we these words?

Salve & ave, in meeting or comming to any person, and saluting him, as we use to say in english, God morrow, God speed, or such like. Vale we use,

Grammar questions.

In departing from any bodie, or ending of letters.

Imperat. Cedo give, tell, or reach thou: plur. Cedit
give, tell, or reach ye.

Faxo I will or wish to doe, faxis. faxit, Plur. faxint,
it is the Indicat. or Optat. future.

Optat. imperf. forem would I were, forem foret,
plur. forent would they were.

Infinit. fore to be hereafter.

Indicative present quæs.

Quæso: plur. quæsumus.

Indicative present Infic.

Infic he saith: plur. infunt they say.

Indicat. present inquo vel inquam, I say, inquis,
inquit, plur. iuquunt.

Pret. inquisti thou hast said, inquit he hath said.

Imperat. Inqui inquito, say thou.

Optat. inquiat I wish be say or may say.

Indicat. future. inquies thou shalt or wilt say.

Inquiet he shall or will say.

Particip. present: inquiens saying.

What bee these words, odi, cæpi, memini novi.

They be preterperfect tenses of the Indicative
mood, their roots are not in use.

What signifie they in english.

Odi I hate or haue bated.

Cæpi haue I begunne.

Memini I haue remembred or doe remember.

Noui I haue knowne or doe know.

What tenses haue these fourre verbes?

Only those that be formed of the preterperfect
tense. Rehearse all their tenses.

Odi, oderam, oderim, odissim, odero, odisse.

Novi, noveram, noverim, novissim, novero, novisse.

Cæpi, cæperam, cæperim, cæpissim, cæpere, cæpisse.

Memini, memineram, meminerim, meminissim, memi-

The third or last part of
minero, meminisse.
Imper. { Memento remember thou.
Mementote remember ye.

Thus farre of Verbes.

Of the Aduerbe.

WHAT things belong to an Aduerbe?
Forme, figure, signification, comparison.

Of what forme be Aduerbes?

Some primitives: as, heri, cras, semel.

Some dertuatines: as, hodie, doce.

Of what figure be Aduerbes?

Some simple: as prudenter wisely.

Some compound: as, imprudenter, unwise.

Of what signification be Aduerbes?

Aduerbes be of sundry significations.

Time: as, hodie to day, Cras to morrow, heri yester-
day, perendie next after to morrow, olim in time past,
aliquando sometime, nuper of late, quando when, dudum
of late, quamdudum now lately, quotannis yeerely, quo-
tidie daily, semper alwaies, unquam at any time, s̄pē
often.

Place: as, vbi where, ibi there, istic illic there, in-
tus within, foras abroad, foris from abroad, alicubi, some-
where, alibi elsewhere, vbiq; everywhere, huc hither, il-
lic thither, sursum upward, deorsum downward, super-
ne from above, inferne from belowe, huc this way, illuc
that way, quæcunq; which way soever.

Number: as semel once, his twice, ter thrice, quater
fourre times, quinquies five times, sexties six times, septuies
octies, nonies, decies, &c.

Order: as inde threupon, deinde afterward, more-
over, postquam after that, deniq; finally, primo at first,
secundo

1 Some
be of

2 Place

3 Number

4 Order

Grammar questions.

secundo secondly, tertio quartò fourthly, imprimis first of all, postremò lastly, demum, tandem, at the length, hactenus hiberto, hucusq; ibus farce.

Asking or doubting: as cur why, quare wheresore, 5 Asking vnde from whence, quo sum to what end, num nunquid or doubt whether, quomodo how, quid why, quid ita why so, quò ting. whether, verum whether, quid ni why not.

Calling: as heus ho thou, er ho sirrah, ô chodus Calling horsum bitheward.

Affirming: as certe, n̄x, profecto, sane truely, surely, in truth, scilicet yea surely I wis, licet although, esto be it so, imò yea, imouerò yea indeed, Enim uero surely in very deed, truely, plane plainly.

Denying: as non, haud, minimè, neutequam, ne quaquam no or not.

Swearing: as pol, hercle, xdepol, med us fidius verily, surely, in good earnest, (avoyd Heathen oaths.)

Exhorting: as Eia oh well, age, aguè, agedum goe to.

Flattering or entreating: as Sodes amaho I pray thee in good fellowship.

Forbidding: as ne noe.

Wishing: as utinam I would I wish, ô si ô that, ô if.

Gathering together: as Simul, vna pariter to gather, non modo, non solum nor only.

Parting: as seorsim severally, sigillatim singly to every one, vicatim streete by streete, priuatim privately for his owne use, viritum man by man, gregatim by flockes, aliter ac otherwise then, secus ac.

Choosing: as potius imo magis rather.

A thing not finished: as pene, fere, prope, prope. modum almost vix scarcely, modo non only not, xgre hardly, paulatim by little and little, pedicentim softly.

Exesse or vehemencie: valde greatly, vehementer shed.

The third or last part of

greatly, mightily, prorsus altogether, penitus throughly, funditus utterly, radicitus by the rootes, omnino altogether, adeo so much, nimis too much.

19 **S**hew **S**hewing: as en ecclœ behold.

ing. **D**oubting: as forsan, forsan, fortassis, fortasse

20 **D**oubt=perhaps, peraduensure.

ting. **C**hance: as foriè, fortuitò, calu, by chance, by hap.

21 **C**hance **L**ikenesse: sic sicut as ut as, quasi seu tanquam as

22 **L**ike=thought, perinde achi as if, hunc secus achi even as if, quem-

nesse. admodum like as, even as, ita so, adeo so that.

23 **Q**ualit= **Q**uality ending in e, n, r, derived of all adjectives that signify any quality: bene well, male ill, doctè learnedly, pulchre goodly, liquido clearly, manifestò manifestly, fortiter valiantly, eleganter finely, prudenter warily, amanter lowingly. derived of participles.

24 **Q**uant= **Q**uantity: as multum much, parum a little, minicity. minimum least, paululum a little, plurimum most, very much, summe exceedingly, minimum least, satis enough, abundè plentifully.

25 **C**om- **C**omparison: as tam as well, quam as, tantum so
parison. much, tanto by so much, quanto by how much, magis more or rather, minus lesse, maximè most of all.

What Adverbes make Comparison?

Adverbs derived of Adjectives and participles that make comparison.

Whence doe they forme their comparative?

From the neuter gender of the comparative of the adjective or participle.

Whence haue they the Superlative?

From the superlative of the Adjective or participle, they end commonly in e or um.

Docte fortiter propè multum.

Doctius fortius proprius plus.

Doctissime fortissime proxime plurimum.

Of

Grammar questions.

Of a Conjunction.

VWhat things belong to a Conjunction?
Power, or use, and order.

Of what power or use be conjunctions?

1 **S**ome be copulatives: as et, que, quoque, ac, atque, and nec, neque *neither*, tum *then*, cum *when*, que *and*, vel *either*, aut *either*, seu *five* *whether*, tum *both*, tum *and also*, que *both*, que *and also*, etiam *also*.

2 **D**isjunctives: as aut, ve, vel *either or*, seu *five whether*, an *or if*.

Discretives: Sed, autem, at, ast *but*, quidem *vero* *indeed*, surely, atqui, cæterum *but*, quodse *and if*, *but if*.

3 **C**ausatives: nam namq; enim etenim *for*, quippe *for why*, quia *because*, quando, quoniam quandoquidem, quum, *sith that*, *or for as much as*, ut *that*, adeò *ut so that*.

4 **C**onditionals: as si *if*, sm *but if*, dum *whiles*, modo *dummodo so that*.

5 **E**xceptives: as ni nisi *except*, unles, quia *but* alicuius *alioqui*, *or else* præterquam *beside that*.

6 **I**nterrogatives: ne, an, utrum *whether*, nec ne, anne, nonne, *whether or whether or no*.

7 **I**llatives: as ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaq; *proin therefore*, quare, quocirca *wherfore ea de re therefore*.

8 **A**dversatives: et si, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet *although*.

9 **R**edditives to the same: as tamen *attamen notwithstanding*, yet *for all that nevertheless*.

80 **E**lectives: as quam, ac, atq; *then*, following *potius* *or magis rather*.

11 **D**iminutives: as saltet *at the least*, ve *even*,

What order is there in Conjunctions?

Some are put first in a sentence, some after other words, some both before and after.

The third or last part of

which Conjunctions are to be put first ?

Nam, quare, ac, ast, atq; et, aut, vel, nec neq; si, quin, quatenus, sin, seu, sive, ni nisi, are put either in the beginning of a sentence, or of some branch or member of a sentence.

which Conjunctions must haue some word put before them ?

Quidem, quoq; autem, verò, enim, also que, ne, ve, dum, sis, nam, toynd in the end of a word, & then these sixe last are called Encliticæ.

Why be these called Encliticæ ?

Because they encline or cast backe the accent into the syllable before them, which must be lifted vp sharpe, as hominumq; deumq;.

which may be put either before or after :

All the rest.

Questions for the better vnderstanding the order in seeking out the genders of Nounes, and
Preterperfect tenses, and Supines of Verbes.

by L L L L I E S verses.

How wil ye seeke out the gender of a noun ?
First, I must learne whether it be a proper name, or a common name, which is also called a noun Appellatiue.

How many sorts of proper names be there ?
Two, some of the male kind, some of the female kind.

How many proper names be of the male kind ?
Five, proper names of Gods, of men, of flouds or riuers, of moneths, of winds.

What rule hane ye for them ?
Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicas.

What

Grammar questions.

What gender be they by this rule ?
All the masculine.

How many sorts of proper names be of the female kind ?

Five also, proper names of Goddesses, of women, of Citties, of Countries, and of Islands.

What rule haue ye for these ?
Propria fæmineum referentia nomina sexum, feminino generi tribuuntur.

What gender be these ?
The feminine except certayne names of citties, which be the names of Citties that be excepted ?

Two of the Masculine, Sulmo, Agragas.
Three of the neuter, Argos, Tybur, Præneste.
One sometime the masculine, sometime the neuter Anxur.

What if the noune be a common name or noune appellatiue ?

I must consider whether it be the name of a tree.
What is the rule if it be the name of a tree ?
Appellatiua arborum erunt muliebria.

What gender be names of trees by this rule ?
The feminine, sauing such as be excepted.
What gender be those names of trees that be excepted ?

Two of the masculine Spinus, Oleaster.
Five of the Neuter, Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur, and Aecr.

If the noune Appellatiue be not the name of a tree, how will ye seeke out his gender ?

By the Genitiue case.

How so ?

I must looke whether he doth not encrease, or whether he doth encrease in the genitiue case.

When doth not a noune encrease in the genitiue case ?

The third or last part of

When he hath no more syllables in the genitive then he hath in the Nominative, as caro carnis, capra capræ, nubes nubis.

When is it said to encrease in the genitive case? when it hath more syllables in the genitive then in the nominative, as virtus virtutis, sanguis sanguinis.

What is your generall rule for noues that doe not encrease in the genitive case?

Nomen non crescens genitivo, &c.

What noues belong to this rule?

Alle noues that doe not encrease in the genitive case.

What gender be noues that doe not encrease in the genitius by this first rule?

By this rule they be the feminine gender, but many are excepted.

What doe you call noues that agree with the rule, and noues that be excepted?

Noues that agree are called regular, noues that are excepted irregular.

What gender bee the Noues that bee excepted from this first rule. Nomen non crescens &c.

Some of the masculine, some of the neuter, some of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

Where be those irregular excepted of the Masculine gender?

In these four exceptions.

1. Mascula nomina in a, dicuntur multa virorum ut scriba, &c.

2. Mascula Græcorum quor declinatio prima fundit in as. &c.

3. Mascula item verres, &c.

4. Mascula in er seu venter, &c.

Whether not also some of the feminine excepted in

Grammar questions.

In this feminici generis sunt mater, humus, domus
&c.

Mo, all those be regular, agreeing with the rule
Nomen non crescens.

But they be excepted from the rule Mascula in er
seu venter.

How so?

For though they end some in er some in us, yet
they be not the masculine but the feminine gender.

Where be those irregular excepted that be the
neuter?

In this exception, Neutrum nomen in e si gignit
is.

How many terminations be there of them?
Four, in e as mare, mari, one as Barbiton, barbi-
ti, um as ovum, ovi, us as virus, pelagus, and vulgus,
sometime the masculine, sometime the neuter.

Where be those irregular excepted that be doubt-
full?

In this exception, Incerti generis sunt talpa et da-
ma canalis, &c.

Where bee those irregular excepted that be the
common of two?

In this exception, Compositum à verbo dans a
commune duorum est, &c. And in this adde senex
auriga, &c.

What if the nome doe encrease in the genitive
case?

Then I must consider whether his penultima be The last
acuta that is long, or whether it be grauis short. syllable

What is your rule if his penultima be acuta long sauc one.
or lifted up?

Nomen crescentis penultima si genitiui syllaba acu-
ta sonat, &c.

What nouns belong to this rule?

The third or last part of

All that doe encrease in the genitive case, and
haue penultima long, as virtus virtutis, tellus tellu-
ris, &c.

What gender be noues by this second rule?
By this rule they be the feminine, but many be
irregular and excepted.

What gender be those irregular that be excepted?
Some of the masculine, some of the neuter, some
of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

Where be those irregular excepted of the Masculi-
ne.

In these three exceptions.

- 1 Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam sal,
sol, ren, splen, &c.
- 2 Mascula sunt etiam pollisyllaba in n, &c.
- 3 Mascula in er or & os, &c.

Is here no exception from these last rules?

Yes, one in n, Syren. 2. in or sol or vxor, be the fe-
minine. Mulier hath penultimam grauem, and be-
long to the third generall rule, but is the feminine
gender.

Where be those irregular excepted that bee the
neuter?

In this exception. Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyl-
labia nomina, mel, fel, &c. And & in al polisyllaba in
arq;

Where is added hæc the neuter and the feminine.

Where be the irregular of the doubtfull excep-
ted?

In this exception. Sunt dubia hæc pithon, &c.
Where note that dies is the doubtfull in the singu-
lar, but onely the masculine in the plurall.

Where be the irregular of the common of two?
In this exception. Sunt commune parens, &c.

What is your rule if penultima the last syllable
lauie

Grammar questions.

saue one be short or flat?

Nomen crescentis penultima si genitiui sit grauis ut sanguis, &c.

what nouns belong to this rule?

All nouns that doe increase in the genitive case, and haue penultimam grauem short or flat, as Sanguis sanguinis.

What gender be nouns by this third rule?

By this third rule they be the masculine gender, but many be irregular and excepted.

What gender be the irregular that be excepted?

Some of the feminine, some of the neuter, some of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

Where be those irregular that bee excepted of the feminine?

In these exceptions. 1. Fæminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do. 2. Adjice virgo, grando, fides, &c. 3. Græcula in as velin is, finita.

Where be the neuter irregular excepted?

In this exception. Est neutrale genus signans rem non animatam, &c.

What terminations be there of nouns of the neuter gender?

Eight, a problema, en omen, ar as iubar, ur as iecur, us as onus, put as occiput, er as cadauer verber iter, or as xquor, marmer, one in us pecus pecoris.

Be there none here of the Masculine?

Yes, pecten and furfur.

Where be the doubtfull irregular excepted?

In this exception. Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, cinis, obex, &c.

Where be the irregular of the common of two excepted?

In this exception. Communis generis sunt ista vigil, pugil, exul, &c. And atq; alia à verbis quæ nominata, &c.

What

The third or last part of

What rule haue ye for declining Adiectives?
Adiectiva vnam duntaxat habentia vocem, &c.

How many speciall rules be there to shew the gender of a Noun by the genitive?

There be threes.

Which be they?

The first, nomen non crescens genitivo, &c.

The second, nomen crescentis penultima si geniti-
visyllaba acuta sonat.

The third, nomen crescentis penultima si genitivi
sit gravis, &c.

Of the preterperfect tenses of Verbes.

How will ye find out the preterperfect tense
of a verbe?

I must consider five things:

Which be they?

First, whether the verbe be simple or compound,
secondly, whether it hath or wanteth a preterper-
fect tense, whether it hath a double preterperfect
tense, whether it hath a preterperfect tense of it
selfe, or borroweth it of another verbe. Fourthly,
whether it end in o, or m, or fiftly what coniuga-
tion it is.

Why must ye obserue these five things?

Because I haue seuerall directions among Lil-
lies verbes for all these sorts of verbes.

How will ye find out the preterperfect tense of
a simple verbe ending in o?

In the first, second, and fourth coniugation by
the rule that is made for the termination of the se-
cond person singular, of the present tense of the in-
dicative mood.

Which is the termination in the second person
of

Grammar questions.

of the first Coniugation?

As.

which is the rule for As?

As in praesenti perfectum format in avi.

Doe all simple verbes of the first Coniugation make the preterperfect tense in avi?

No, there be diuers verbes after excepted, namely lavo, lavi, &c

which is the termination of the second person singular in the second Coniugation?

Es.

which is the rule of this termination?

Es in praesenti perfectum format in dans.

Doe all simple verbes of the second coniugation make the preterperfect tense in ui?

No, some are excepted by name, as jubeo jussi, sorbeo sorbui sorpsi, &c. Some by other rules of exception.

How many rules of exception be there in the second Coniugation?

Three. 1. Quatuor his infra gemitatur syllaba prima, &c. 2. L. vel R. aut geo si ster, &c. to which are added frigeo, lugeo, augeo, fleo, leo, neo, deleo, pleo, maneo, torqueo, hæreo. 3. Veo fit vi, to which are added cieo civi, vico vievi.

which is the termination of the second person singular in the fourth Coniugation?

Is.

which is the rule for Is in the fourth Coniugation?

Quarta dat is ivi, &c.

Doe all verbes of the fourth coniugation make the preterperfect tense in ivi?

No, there be ceraine verbes afterward excepted, by name venio veni, cambio campsi, &c.

300

The third or last part of

How will ye find out the preterperfect tense of a verbe of the third Coniugation?

By the rule that is made for the termination of the first person of the verbe.

What is the termination of the first person of verbes in the third Coniugation?

There be many terminations according to the order of the letters. Bo, Ro, Do, Go, Ho, Lo Mo, No, Po, Quo, Ro, So, Sco, To, Vo, Xo, Cio, Dio, Pio, Rio, Tio, Veo.

What is the rule for Bo?

Bo fit bi ut Lambo lambi, &c.

Doe all simple verbes of the thrid coniugation ending in bo make the preterperfect tense in bi?

All save those that be after excepted.

Must ye obserue this order for euery termination?

Yea.

Of verbes Compound.

How will ye know the preterperfect tense of a Compound verbe?

First, by the generall rule, Præteritum dat idem simplex & compositivum.

Hath the Compound verbe alwayes the preterperfect tense of the simple verbe?

No, there be diuers rules of exception, & some verbes by name excepted from them.

Which is the first rule of exception for Compound verbes?

Syllabasemper quam simplex geminat, wherē are excepted three compounds of curro, and the compounds of do, disco, sto, and posco.

Which is the second exception for compound verbes?

First, for the compounds of plico, wherēof some make

Grammar questions.

make avi, some, ui, or, avi. Secondly, for the compounds of ele, wherof some make elevi, some elui.

Thirdly, for the compounds of pungo, fourthly, for the compounds of Do, being the third Conjugation. Lastly, for the compounds of sto, which make stici, and not steti.

which is the third rule for compound verbs?

The third rule is of verbes whose compounds change the first vowel of the present tense, and preterperfect tense into e, beginning Verba hæc simplicia præsentis, &c.

Be here no speciall obseruations?

Yea, there be two. 1. two compounds of pario, comperio and reperio make peri in the preterperfect tense, the rest make perui. 2. onely two compounds of pascō change a into e, compesco dispesco, the rest keepe a still.

which is the fourth rule for compound verbs?

The fourth rule is for certaine verbes whose compounds change the first vowel into i, beginning, Hæc habeo latco, &c.

Is there any speciall obseruation of any verbes among these?

Yea, I must here obserue specially these verbes in their severall places.

Cano, à cano natum, &c.

Placeo, à placeo sic displiceo, &c.

Pango, Composita, à pango, &c.

Maneo, à maneo mansi, &c.

Scalpo,

Calco, } composita à scalpo, &c.

Salto,

Claudo,

Quatio, } composita à claudio, &c.

Lavo,

which

The com-
pounds of

The third or last part of.

which is the last rule for compound verbes?
It is for verbes whose Compounds change the first vowel of the present tense, but not of the preterperfect tense into i beginning, Hæc si componas ago, cmo, sedeo, ego, &c.

Is there any speciall observation of any verbes among these?

Yea, there be diuers verbes to be obserued.

The compounds of Ago, perago, satago, change not the first vowel of Ago.
Dego changes it into e.
Cogo looses n and a.
Rego, peigo, su go for perrego, surrego loosing the middle syllable.
Facio change not the vowel a into i, except a Preposition goe before:

The compounds of Lego keepe e still, being compounded of re, se, per, præ, sub, tran.
All other compounds of lego change e into i.

And among these, onely these three, intelligo, diligo, negligo, make the preterperfect tense Ixi, all the rest make legi.

Of Supines.

How will ye find out the Supine of a simple verbe?

I must find out the Supine by the rule that is made for the terminatio of the preterperfect tense.

Why so?

Because the Supines are formed of the preterperfect tense.

which be the terminations of the preterperfect tenses?

Grammar questions.

Bi, Ci, Di, Gi, Li, Mi, Ni, Pi, Qui, Ri, Si, Ti, Vi, ük
Xi.

Is there a rule for every one of these?

Yea.

Which is the rule for Bi?

Bi sibi tum format, &c.

Which is the rule for Ci?

Ci sit sum ut vici victum, &c.

Which is the rule for Di?

Di sit sum ut vidi visum, &c.

Are all supines formed directly according to the rule for the termination?

No, there is some exception for the most part in every termination, except Bi and Ci.

What rule haue ye for the Supines of a compound verbe?

Compositum ut simplex formatur quodq; supinum.

Is the supine of a verbe compound alway the same with the simple?

Not alwayes, there be some exceptions.

What supines be excepted?

1. Tunsum of rundo makes utsum.
2. Ruitum of ruo makes rutum.
3. Satum of sero makes situm.
4. Captum of capio, factum of facio, jaustum of jacio, raptum of rapio, cantum of cano, partum of pario, sparsum of spargo, carptum of carpo, fartum of farcio, when they be compounded change a into e.
5. The compounds of edo make esum, onely comedo hath estum and esum.
6. Cognosco makes cognitum, agnosco makes agnitum, all other compounds of nosco make notum.

Of verbes in or?

How will ye know the preterperfect tense of verbes in or?

The third or last part of

I haue this rule. Verba in or admittunt ex postiore supino præteritum, verso n per us, & sum conso ciato vel sui.

Doe all verbes in or make the præterperfect tense of the latter Supine, putting to s and sum vel sui?

All verbes passives whose actives haue supines.

How will ye know the Præterperfect tense of other verbes in or?

They make the Præterperfect tense in the same manner, divers of them be here expressed, which must be learned severall, as they be set downe in the verses following.

Of verbes with a double Præterperfect tense.

What verbes haue both an active and a passive Præterperfect tense?

They be exprest in the verses beginning Præteritum activæ & passivæ vocis habent hæc, &c.

Of Neuters Passives.

What Præterperfect tenses haue Neuter passives?

The Præterperfect tense of a passive, as is to be seene in the verses beginning, Neutro passivum sic præteritum tibi format, &c.

What verbes be there rehearsed?

Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido filius, audeo aulus, si factus, soleo solitus sum, mæreo mestus. But Phocas a certaine Grammarien thinkes mestus a noun.

Of verbes borrowing their Præterperfect tense.

What verbes doe borrow the Præterperfect tense?

They bee set downe in the verses beginning Quædam præteritum verba accipiunt aliunde.

What kind of verbe is here first exprest?

The verbe in sco, called incepivum, when he stands for the primitive, borroweth the præterper

Grammar questions.

fect tense of the primitive, as *repeſco to be warm*,
hath ſupi of the primitive *repeo to be warme*, ſo *re-
veſco hath ſervi of his primitive ſerveo*.

The rest are expref by name.

Of verbes wanting the preterperfect tense.

What verbes doe want the Preterperfect
tense?

They be expref in the verſes beginning, *Præ-
teritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Of verbes lacking Supines.

What verbes doe lacke Supines?

Such verbes as are noted in the verſes begin-
ning, *Hæc raro aut nunquam retinebunt verba ſupi-
num.*

Finis Questionum

Grammaticalium.

